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THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

1730 -- 1848

by

Sister M. Teresa of Avila, Hanna, S.S.N.D.

Saint Louis, Missouri

A Thesis

Presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School

of Saint Louis University

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the

Degree of Master of Arts Research

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1954

Sister M. Teresa of Avila Hanna

Hanna, Sister M. Teresa of Avila
Hanna family in the western movement
1730-1848

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Dedicated to my mother and father

Ellen Mary and Troy Edward Hanna

in cherished memory.



A people which takes no pride in the noble
achievements of remote ancestors will
never achieve anything to be
remembered with pride by
remote descendants.

Lord Macaulay

According to the great historian of the Westward Movement, Frederick Jackson Turner, the American frontiersmen leaving European civilization behind them on the Atlantic seaboard replaced it in their journey over the mountains by a distinctly American culture. In Turner's opinion, therefore,

to study this advance, the men who grew up under these conditions, and the political, economic, and social results of it is to study the real part of our history.*

Prominent among the racial groups that opened up our western frontier were the Scotch-Irish. Having arrived at the Atlantic coast a century after the founding of Plymouth Colony, this group was compelled to take up land on the western fringes of the earlier settlements. There the frontier took possession of them as much as they of it, and under its spell the Scotch-Irish pressed steadily on toward the wilderness.

Believing with E. Douglas Branch that

if there is a moral to the history of the Westward Movement it is this: the transcendent importance of small things and 'unimportant' people,†

the author has striven to capture the spirit of these Scotch-Irish pioneers as they transformed the forests of America into thriving farms, by concentrating her research efforts upon the Hanna family, a family without particular claim to fame except as they represent the vast array of Scotch-Irish frontiersmen who participated in the Westward Movement.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to acknowledge her debt of gratitude to the late Emily Harriet Johnston, of Akron, Ohio, who inspired this study; to her mother, the late Ellen M. Hanna; to her brothers and sisters; to Henrietta Dunlap, of Lexington, Virginia; to William L. Fairbanks, of Claremont, California; to Angela Hanna, of Chicago, Illinois; to Maud Kerr, of Cave-in-Rock, Illinois; and to Mildred Midjaas, of Carbondale, Illinois, for their untiring efforts in securing information in many scattered places—in Washington, D. C.; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Lexington, Virginia; Nashville, Tennessee; Salina, Kansas; and Golconda, Chester, and Chicago, Illinois.

Likewise the writer is indebted to Judge R. Gerald Trampe, of Pope County, Illinois, and Doctor John Allen, of Southern Illinois University, for the use of their historical notes on Pope County; to Margaret Morrison Hanna, of Normal, Illinois, and Carl Finley Hanna, of Wauchula, Florida, for the

*Frederick Jackson Turner, "The Significance of the Frontier in American History," AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1893 (Washington Government Printing Office, 1894), p. 201.

†E. Douglas Branch, WESTWARD: THE ROMANCE OF THE AMERICAN FRONTIER (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1936), p. vi.

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In addition, the author wishes to thank the members of the Hanna family who filled out and returned questionnaires and the following persons who made available valuable material at their disposal: the staffs of the State Library of Pennsylvania, of the Illinois State Historical Library, of Washington and Lee University, and of the Kansas Historical Society; Laura S. North, of the Randolph County (North Carolina) Historical Society; Luther Heisey, of the Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society; Prentiss Price, of Rogersville, Tennessee; Mrs. Leo R. Palmer, of Greensboro, North Carolina; Edythe Whitley, of Nashville, Tennessee; John D. Faller, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and the county clerk of Knox County, Tennessee.

Special thanks are due Doctor Jasper W. Cross, Associate Professor of History at St. Louis University and Margaret Hanna vonder Heide. Their encouragement and wise criticisms have guided this work to its completion.

The footnotes in this copy of the thesis have been confined chiefly to data pertinent to the Hanna family. Fully documented copies of the thesis are available at St. Louis University Library.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I	HANNA FAMILY IN PENNSYLVANIA 1730—1782	
	Lowland-Scot Origin of the Family	1
	Migration of the Family to America	2
	Andrew Hannah, Progenitor of the Family in America	2
	Hardships of the Voyage to America	3
	Settlement in Lancaster County	4
	Description of the Pennsylvania of 1730	4
	Children of Andrew Hannah	8
	Removal to Cumberland County	9
Chapter II	MATTHEW HANNA IN VIRGINIA 1782—1815	
	Migration from Pennsylvania to Virginia	11
	Settlement in Rockbridge County	11
	Home Life	12
	Lexington Fire	12
	Tavern Owner	14
	Justice of the Peace	14
	Charter Member of Lexington Presbyterian Church	15
	Mary Hanna and the Religious Revival	17
	Marriages of the Daughters of Matthew Hanna	17
	Death of Matthew Hanna	18
Chapter III	ANDREW HANNA FAMILY IN NORTH CAROLINA 1771—1787	
	Location in Guilford County	19
	Battle of Kings Mountain	19
	Marriage of John Hanna	22
Chapter IV	JOHN HANNA FAMILY IN EAST TENNESSEE 1787—1792	
	Route to East Tennessee	22
	Location Near Knoxville	24
	State of Franklin	24
	Birth of First Three Sons	25
	Marriages of Jane and Sarah Hanna	26
	Samuel Hanna in Knoxville	26
Chapter V	JOHN HANNA FAMILY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE 1792—1818	
	Route to Middle Tennessee	27
	Residence in Buchanan's Station	31
	Settlement on Sugg's Creek	33
	Description of Middle Tennessee in 1800	33
	Birth of Remaining Children	34
	Marriages of Older Sons	35
	Pen Picture of Mrs. Andrew and Sarah Hanna	36

Chapter VI HANNA FAMILY IN ILLINOIS 1819—1848

Motives for Emigrating from Tennessee	37
Preparations for the Journey to Illinois	38
Route taken to Illinois	39
Illinois in 1819	40
Settlement in Illinois	40
Charter Members of Golconda Presbyterian Church	45
Marriages of Children	45
Educational Facilities of Southern Illinois	46
Hannas as Teachers	46
Slavery Controversy	50
Regulators of Southern Illinois	51
Hannas as Local Office Holders	53
College Education of John C. and James H. C. Hanna	54
Death of John Hanna	55
Removal to Randolph County	55
CONCLUSIONS	59
Appendix I RELATED FAMILIES	
A. Crawford Family	63
B. Hamilton Family	71
C. Hutchinson Family	75
D. White Family	77
Appendix II GENEALOGICAL CHARTS	
I Andrew Hannah, Sr.	79
II Andrew Hannah, Jr.	80
III George Hamilton Hanna	81
IV John Calvin Hanna, son of George H.	82
V James Edward Young Hanna	83
VI Wilson Hamilton and William Preston Hanna	84
VII John Calvin Hanna, son of John Hanna	85
VIII Edwin Phillip Hanna	86
IX James Hervey Hanna	87
X John Calvin Hanna, son of James Hervey Hanna	88
XI Henry Bilderback Hanna	89
XII Troy Edward Hanna	90
XIII Frances B., Isaac N., Josiah M., Margaret Hanna	91
XIV Matthew Hanna	92
XV Agnes Hanna	93
XVI Mary Susan McKee	94
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY	95
BIBLIOGRAPHY	99

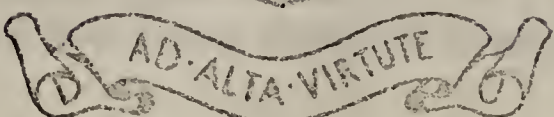
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Hanna Family Coat of Arms	viii
Authority: O'Hart, IRISH PEDIGREES, 1923 edition.	
Signatures of Matthew Hanna	5
From "Petition of Captain Brady's Company of Cumberland County" in the files of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; "The Marriage Bond of Daniel Blain and Mary Hanna" filed at the Office of the County Clerk, Rockbridge County, Lexington, Virginia; and "The Will of Matthew Hanna" also filed at the Office of the County Clerk, Rockbridge County, Lexington.	
The Exchange or Old Blue Hotel	13
From HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA by James Willson McClung (Staunton, Virginia, McClure Company, 1939).	
Battle of Kings Mountain	21
Adapted from ATLAS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, edited by James Truslaw Adams (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943).	
United States of America, 1790-1800	29
From THE GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC by Samuel Eliot Morison and Henry Steele Commager (New York: Oxford University Press, 1937).	
Cumberland Colony	30
From THE ADVANCE-GUARD OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION by James R. Gilmore (New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1888).	
Illinois in 1818—Extent of Settlement.	41
From ILLINOIS IN 1818 by Solon J. Buck (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1917).	
Lands Entered in Illinois, 1818.	42
From ILLINOIS IN 1818	
Township 13S, Range 6E, Pope County, Illinois, 1819	47
Adapted from "Historical Pictorial Map of Pope County," by Loraine Waters, appearing in POPE COUNTY NOTES by John W. Allen (Carbondale: Museum of Natural and Social Sciences, Southern Illinois University, 1949).	
Pioneer Route of the Hanna Family through the Old Southwest	58
British Isles	62
Where Andrew Jackson Spent His Youth	65
From ANDREW JACKSON, BORDER CAPTAIN by Marquis James (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1922).	

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF LONDON

In the year 1550, the city of London was governed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Gresham, who was a merchant and a statesman. He was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city. He was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city. He was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city.

The Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Gresham, was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city. He was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city. He was a man of great wisdom and courage, and he was a great friend to the city.



London

The city of London was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city.

The city of London was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city. It was a great city, and it was a great city.

CHAPTER I

THE HANNA FAMILY IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1730—1782

In the dawn of its history Scotland was peopled by Celts who had migrated thither from Ireland. Some of these Celts established themselves firmly in the mountains of Scotland and generated the Highland Scots, a race of essentially the same origin as the Irish. In the course of time the Celts in the lowlands were almost entirely overrun by the Romans, Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norwegians, and Flemings, as wave after wave of invaders from the lands to the south and across the seas settled in southern Scotland and originated the Lowland Scots, a racial stock the composition of which closely approximates that of the English people.

Although John Calvin Hanna, on whom the writer has depended for much of the data contained herein, stated in his "Autobiographical Sketch" that the Hanna family with which this paper is concerned claimed a Highland-Scot origin,* convincing evidence from other sources indicate that the family was rather of Lowland-Scot descent. A genealogical investigation conducted by the Marcus Alonzo Hanna family substantiates this conviction. It states:

The family name 'Hanna' was spelled in ancient times De Hannelthe and a'Hannay until about the year 1600. All bearing the name are undoubtedly to be traced to that clan of Lowland Scots whose chief had his residence at Sorbie Castle.†

At the opening of the eighteenth century the exodus of Lowlanders from Scotland to northern Ireland, where they supplanted the dispossessed of the Catholic rebellion against Queen Elizabeth of England, was deflected to the shores of America. Of this latter Scottish odyssey Marcus Lee Hansen remarked:

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiographical Sketch of John Calvin Hanna," (Manuscript, written at Normal, Illinois, 1889. A typed duplicate is in the possession of Miss Margaret Morrison Hanna, of Normal, Illinois.)

†"George Stipp Hanna," AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY (New York: American Historical Company, 1917, XXVIII, 192.

Sorbie Castle is located on the waters of the Mull of Galloway in Wigton, the southern half of Ayrshire, Scotland. It was built by Patrick Hannay in the thirteenth century. The family came into prominence about the time of the War of the Roses when the occupants of the castle wielded a commanding influence. Clifford Stanley Sims in his volume entitled ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICANCE OF SCOTTISH SURNAMES (Albany: J. Munsell, 1862, p. 55) says the name Hannay was derived from the Saxon word "hana" meaning a leader or chieftain. Charles Bardsley, author of ENGLISH SURNAMES (London: Chatto and Windus, 1889, p. 164) writes that "the Hannays or Hannants hailed from Hainaut, the latter name being the usual early English pronunciation of the place name, and that it is very likely that the name Hannah is similarly derived." Hainaut is a province in southwestern Belgium.



2 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

After the Act of Union of 1708, the Scots proceeded to make the most of the empire which they felt they had acquired. The Scotch merchant, customs officer, clergyman, and schoolmaster were familiar figures in the eighteenth century colonial world. These emigrants were Lowlanders.*

Among those who emigrated from Edinburgh, Scotland to the Province of Pennsylvania about the year 1730 was a Mr. Hanna and his wife.† Their Christian names are not recorded in family records but existing evidences point to the fact that the couple was Andrew and Elizabeth Hannah. A tabulation of striking similarities in the known data on Andrew Hanna, documents for whom exist in the county and state archives of Pennsylvania, and the Mr. Hanna, subject of this paper follows:

- (a) Each is known to have settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in the 1730's.‡
- (b) Each had a son born on the ocean as the family migrated to America.§
- (c) Each had at least four sons, the youngest of whom was named Matthew.¶
- (d) In 1782, Matthew, son of Andrew Hannah, sold his land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.‡ Matthew, son of the

*Marcus Lee Hansen, *THE ATLANTIC MIGRATION, 1608-1860* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1940,) p. 48.

†James Edward Young Hanna, "Genealogy of the J. E. Y. and M. A. Hanna Families as Compiled by J. E. Y. Hanna" (Manuscript written at Ridgway, Illinois, 1905. Original in possession of Carl Finley Hanna, of Wauchula, Florida), p. 1.

An examination of an indexed list of marriages recorded in Edinburgh, Scotland, between the years 1720 and 1740 failed to locate an entry for the marriage of any male member of the Hanna family between those dates. (Letter from the Scots Ancestry Research Society, Edinburgh, Scotland, August 26, 1953.) Registrations of marriages in Scotland, however, was entirely voluntary up to 1855.

‡Andrew Hannah purchased 200 acres of land in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on February 25, 1737. (PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES: Third Series XXIV, WARRANTS OF LAND IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1730-1898. Edited by William H. Egle. Harrisburg: Wm. Stanley Ray, 1898, p. 425.) Cf. John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1. Two other warrants for land in Lancaster County were issued to men with the surname of Hanna prior to 1750: John Hanna, 200 acres, March 27, 1738 and James Hannah, 140 acres, March 30, 1748. (PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, Third Series, XXIV, 426 and 434.)

§John Calvin Hanna in his "Autobiography," p. 1, stated that the child was named William. The probate record for Andrew Hannah does not mention a son William. Charles A. Hanna gave Samuel as the name. (Charles A. Hanna. *OHIO VALLEY GENEALOGIES*. New York: J. J. Little & Co., 1900, p. 52.)

¶Charles Hanna, *OHIO GENEALOGIES*, p. 52; John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1.

‡Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. I, Book F, p. 252. (Cumberland County Courthouse, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.)

Mr. Hanna here being studied, located in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in that same year.*

- (e) Each man had a son who moved to Guilford County, North Carolina, in the decade 1770-1780.†
- (f) Each had a grandson born in 1760 in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who fought in the battle of Kings Mountain and who moved at the close of the Revolutionary War to Washington County, North Carolina—later Washington County, Tennessee.‡
- (g) The Christian names of Samuel, Isaac, Matthew, Mary, and Elizabeth are common in each family.

An analysis of the signature of Matthew Hannah, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, found on the petition of Captain Brady's Company of Militia, dated September 3, 1777,§ and that of Matthew Hanna, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, as executed on the marriage bond of his daughter Mary in 1799¶ and on his will in 1815# further confirmed the assumption that Andrew Hannah was the progenitor of the Hanna family here under discussion.**

The hazards of the trip from Europe to America, such as was undertaken by the Hannas in 1730, are portrayed in the following excerpt from a contemporary newspaper, THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE:

They have commonly long and miserable passage, occasioned probably by the unskillfulness of the mariners, the people earnest to be gone being obliged to take any vessel that will go; and 'tis frequently with such as have before been only coasters, because they cannot always get those that have been us'd to long voyages to these parts of the world; and being besides, but meanly provided, many starve for want, and many die of sickness by being crowded in numbers on board the vessel.††

*Lyman Chalkley, CHRONICLES OF THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLEMENT IN VIRGINIA (Rosslyn, Virginia: The Commonwealth Company, 1921), II, 133.

†Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52; Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. I, Book E, p. 100; John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1.

‡United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, "Soldier Certificate, No. 593491 for Andrew Hannah" (General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C.); James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 1.

§"Petition of Captain Joseph Brady's Company of Militia Belonging to First Batalion of Cumberland County, September 3, 1777" (Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.) Photographed copy.

¶Rockbridge County, Virginia, "Marriage Bond of Daniel Blain and Polly Hanna, June 3, 1799" (Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Virginia.) Photographed copy.

#Rockbridge County, Virginia, "Will of Matthew Hanna, April 14, 1815" (Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Virginia.) Photographed copy.

**This supposition has been used as the basis for the contents of Chapters I and III. Variations and confirmations of it are indicated in footnotes.

††PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE: November 20, 1729 (Quoted by Dunaway, SCOTCH-IRISH OF COLONIAL PENNSYLVANIA, p. 44.)

4 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

For the young Mrs. Hanna these difficulties were augmented by the uncertainties of imminent childbirth. The vessel on which the family sailed was carried out of her course, and during the three-month period in which it sailed the seas, Elizabeth Hanna gave birth to a son.*

Lewis and Newcastle—both now in Delaware although in 1730 they were both a part of Pennsylvania—and Philadelphia were all ports of entry to the Province of Pennsylvania. The Hannas landed at Philadelphia,† which had at the time a population of about five thousand.

The family did not remain in the city but pressed on some sixty miles westward to the frontier settlement of Paxton in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,‡ where the Scotch-Irish were building their homes.§ Although the Hannas were Scots rather than Scotch-Irish, they felt at home in their new surroundings. The appellation of Scotch-Irish is not an indication of mixed Scotch and Irish descent. The Scotch-Irish were merely Scots who had settled in Ireland in the seventeenth century and had migrated in the eighteenth century to America, pure Scots still—all their folklore, their songs and poetry, their traditions, even their speech being of the lowland type.

Some idea of the Pennsylvania of those days can be gleamed from a synopsis of a letter written in 1729 by a young man to his sister back in Ireland. He described the country as healthy and the land as fertile and easily plowed, selling for twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents an acre depending upon its quality and location. But, he stated, the large immigration of the day was causing the price to advance rapidly.

Rattlesnakes and copperheads were as common in the province as the much-dreaded Indians. It was no uncommon thing for a farmer while cutting a field of grain to kill six or more snakes in one day. Herds of buffalo and elk wandered through the woods furnishing meat for the taking. Squirrels were so numerous as to threaten the destruction of the crops.

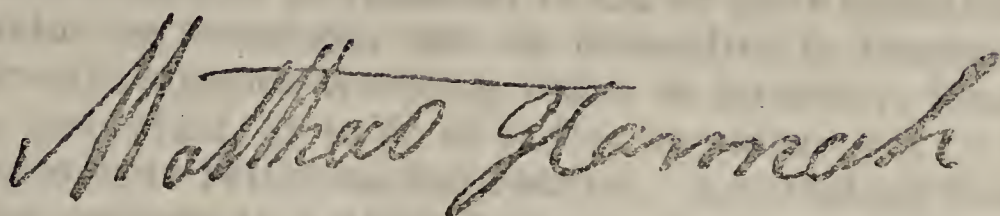
Pennsylvania was by far the favorite colony for many of the immigrants to America, however, not so much by reason of the fertility of the soil, as because of the appeal of the liberal religious policy of the Penns. To the Hanna family, who since the reign of William and Mary had enjoyed freedom of worship in the re-established Presbyterian Church in Scotland, the guarantee of religious toleration contained in the Charter of Privileges of Pennsylvania was of prime importance. This pledge written by Penn himself in 1701 and which remained in force until 1776 ran as follows:

*Supra, p. 2, footnote.

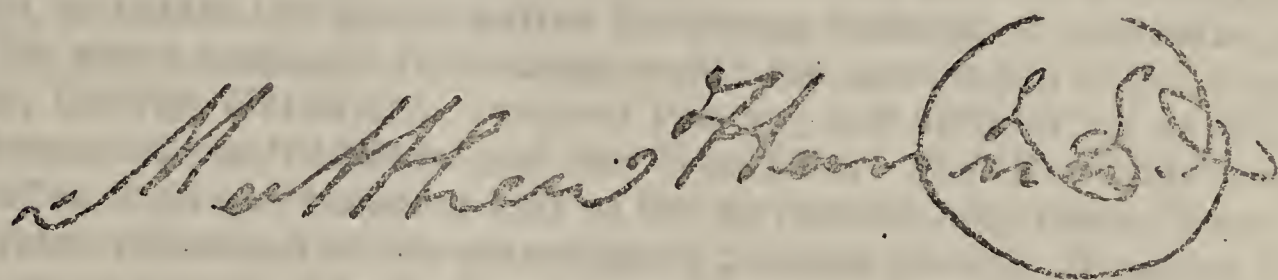
†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1. English ship captains were required to register only the foreigners whom they transported. Since Scotland was a part of the British Empire in 1730, there are no available lists of Scotch immigrants such as are attainable for German immigrants to the Province.

‡Lancaster County Pennsylvania, "Orphans' Court Docket, 1760-1763" (Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster, Pennsylvania), p. 129. John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1. Paxton Settlement had been founded by the Indian trader, John Harris, about 1726. It later developed into the city of Harrisburg, capital of the State of Pennsylvania.

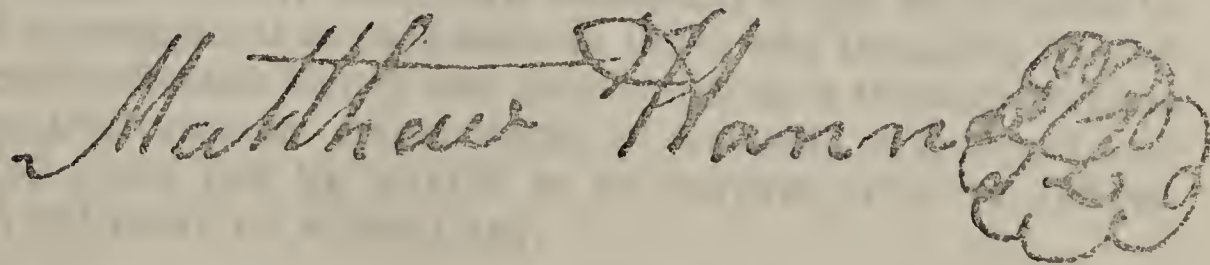
§Of the 6,298 immigrants to Pennsylvania in 1729, five thousand, six hundred were Scotch-Irish and less than fifty were Scots. (Charles A. Hanna, *THE SCOTCH-IRISH*. New York: C. P. Putnam's Sons, 1902, II, 63).



Signature of Matthew Hannah, written in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1777. From "Petition of Captain Brady's Company of Cumberland County." In the files of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



Signature of Matthew Hanna, written in Lexington, Virginia, June 3, 1799. From the marriage bond of Daniel Blain and Polly Hanna in the files of the County Clerk, Rockbridge County, Lexington, Virginia.



Signature of Matthew Hanna, written in Lexington, Virginia, on April 14, 1815. From original will of Matthew Hanna in the files of the County Clerk, Rockbridge County, Lexington, Virginia.

No Person or Persons, inhabiting in this Province or Territories, who shall confess and acknowledge One Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the World . . . shall be in any case molested or prejudiced, in his or their conscientious Perswasion or Practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious Worship, Place or Ministry, Contrary to his or their Mind, or to do or suffer any other Act or Thing contrary to their religious Perswasion. And that all Persons who also profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the World, shall be capable (not withstanding their other Perswasions and Practices in Point of Conscience and Religion) to serve this Government in any capacity both Legislatively and Executively.

By the time the Hannas reached Lancaster County, frontier Presbyterians had erected four or five churches and obtained missionary supplies. The family united with the Old Paxtang Congregation,* which was regularly organized in 1732 under the Reverend William Bertram, who because of the scarcity of ministers on the frontier was also pastor of the Derry Congregation. Early in the 1740's a controversy between the pioneer Presbyterians who sought to retain the conservative European methods of promoting religion and the more realistic revivalists under the leadership of the eloquent evangelist, George Whitefield, reached Paxtang and divided the parish into factions known as the 'Old Side' and the 'New Side.' The 'New Side' erected a church of its own and issued a call to the Reverend John Roan. Since this minister later officiated at the marriage of Samuel Hannah, it seems likely that the Hannas belonged to the 'New Side.'

While the Quakers of Pennsylvania strongly objected to the Scotch-Irish as immediate neighbors, they had welcomed them as settlers on the frontier, where the newcomers served as a buffer against the dreaded Indians, whom the Quakers feared but against whom their religious principles denied retaliation. This attitude of the Quakers toward the immigrants is clearly stated in a letter written by James Logan, Secretary of the Land Office for the Penns, describing conditions prevailing in the province in 1720 as follows:

Considerable numbers of good sober People came in from Irel who wanted to be Settled, at the same time it also happened that we were under some apprehension from ye northern Indians. . . . I, therefore thought it might be prudent to plant a settlement of such men as those who formerly had so bravely defended Derry and Inniskillen as a frontier in case of any Disturbance. Accordingly ye township of Donegal was settled some few by warrts at ye certain price of 10S per hund, but more so without any.

In 1743 the heirs of William Penn attempted to eject these settlers from their unpurchased lands. The pioneers, maintaining that "it was against the laws of God and nature that so much land should be idle while so many

*Samuel Hannah, son of Andrew Hannah, was married at this church in 1763. (Mathias Wilson McAlarney, ed., HISTORY OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF PAXTANG CHURCH. Harrisburg: Harrisburg Publishing Company, 1890, p. 67.)

Christians wanted it to labor on and raise their bread," insisted that the land was theirs in exchange for the exertion they had expended on it in redeeming it from the wilderness, and they resisted the surveyors with force. In the end, however, the majority of the settlers paid for their land. On November 9, 1750, Andrew Hannah purchased from the Penns one hundred and fifty additional acres of land and on April 2, 1752, fifty more acres.*

Soon after the rupture with the eastern authorities over the land question, the western settlers were faced with the more serious problem of renewed Indian hostilities. The attacks of the red men resulted partly from the fact that the land of the Indians was being settled faster than the colonial government could arrange to buy it up, and partly because the French, rivals of the British for the Indian trade, were inciting the savages to aggression. According to Rutherford, the historian of Old Paxtang Church, "from 1745 to the close of the French and Indian War, with only short intermissions, the pioneers along the Susquehanna lived in constant apprehension of dangers from the Indians"—the only season of respite for them being the winter when the cold and snow prevented the warriors' campaigns. Upon the defeat of Braddock, the Indians encamped along the Susquehanna, thirty miles above Harris' Ferry. The following letter of Edward Shippen, dated at Lancaster, December 1, 1755, shows the imminent danger of the inhabitants of the Paxton Settlement from the incursions of the Indians.

We are all much pleased by your willingness to contribute to the building of a blockhouse. The savages who committed the murders in Paxton are now believed to be very numerous, perhaps, one hundred. A number of families, but thirty-five miles from us, are entirely cut off. Farmers are flying from their plantations to Reading.

During all these years of trial, the government at Philadelphia, fearful that any interference on its part might endanger the safety of the Quakers in the eastern section of the province, offered but scant assistance to the western colonists. At length in 1763 the men of Paxton, exasperated by the dreadful slaughters perpetrated by the Indians, engaged in the so-called 'Conestoga Massacre,' during which fifty-seven of the settlers marched to the village of the Conestoga Indians, who were living peacefully in the neighborhood of Lancaster, and instantly murdered all whom they found at home—men, women, and children. A graphic description of the event has been left by Joseph Doddridge in his NOTES ON THE SETTLEMENT AND INDIAN WARS OF THE WESTERN PARTS OF VIRGINIA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

It was in vain that these poor defenseless people protested their innocence and begged mercy on their knees. Blood was the order of the day with those ferocious Paxton boys. The death of the victims of their cruelty did not satisfy their rage for slaughter; they mangled the dead bodies of the Indians with their scalping knives and tomahawks, in the most shocking and brutal manner, scalping even the children and

* PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, Third Series, XXIV, WARRANTS OF LAND IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA 435 and 436.

chopping off the hands and feet of most of them.

History has criticized these men severely for their attack on defenseless Indians, but the retaliatory measure did have the desired effect of checking further depredations in the area.

Under these pioneering conditions Andrew and Elizabeth Hannah reared the following children: Samuel, the eldest son; Andrew; Isaac, born 1743,* Matthew, the youngest son, born 1747;† Mary; Elizabeth; Margaret; and an eighth child, a girl, not mentioned by name in the records.‡

Although frontier conditions did not readily lend themselves to book learning, the Hanna children were able to obtain a fairly good education at a time when schooling in America, as a whole, was at a low level. Proof of this assertion is contained in the courthouse records of Lancaster County, where signatures of the various members of the family appear. It is probable that the education received by the Hannah children, like that obtained by other Scotch-Irish pioneers, was due in large part to the assistance rendered by frontier Presbyterian pastors who, believing that an enlightened laity was essential to the maintenance of faith, often took the lead in establishing schools and frequently became the schoolmasters.

In 1759§ Andrew Hannah died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, survived by his widow and at least seven of his eight children. By that time the older ones had reached an age when they themselves were ready to establish homes of their own on the frontier. Samuel Hannah married Agnes Sterat, February 17, 1763, at Paxtang Church, Lancaster County.¶ He settled on

*Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

†Tombstone of Matthew Hanna, Jackson Memorial Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia, Lot 2a.

‡Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, "Court Docket, 1760-1763," p. 129; "Court Docket, 1763-1767," p. 207. The first document, dated May 4, 1762, stated that Andrew Hannah had eight children. In the second document recording the distribution of the estate on September 7, 1766, only seven children are listed. Identification of the eighth child, however, was obtained from "Deed Book," P. Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, p. 100, where under date of September 1, 1763, a distribution was made to Hugh W. McKillip, a son-in-law of the deceased Andrew Hannah, "for his wife's share."

John Calvin Hanna in his "Autobiography," p. 1, lists only two sons of the original Hanna immigrant, William and Matthew. There is marked similarity in the data given by J. C. Hanna for William and the information obtained from public records on Andrew Hannah, Jr. Each migrated from Pennsylvania to Guilford County, North Carolina; each had a son of the same name as himself who fought in the battle of King's Mountain. The children of each later removed to Washington County, North Carolina. Cf. Supra, p. 3. The writer is, therefore, of the opinion that Andrew, Jr., is the son to whom John Calvin Hanna referred to as William. The name Andrew, Jr., will be used in the subsequent pages of this thesis.

§Eleanore Jane Fulton and Barbara Kendig Mylen, AN INDEX TO THE WILL BOOKS AND INTESTATE RECORDS OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA (Lancaster: Lancaster Intelligencer Printing Company, 1936), p. 73.

¶McAlarney, HISTORY OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF PAXTANG CHURCH, p. 67; Lancaster County Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," M, 70.

the west side of the Susquehanna River, opposite Paxton, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where he operated a sawmill and lived until his death in the fall of 1803.* His name appears among the subscribers to Middle Spring's old stone church built in Cumberland County in 1781.† The children of Samuel Hannah were: Samuel, Jr., Jean, Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth, Rachael, Nancy, and Sarah.‡

Andrew Hannah, Jr., married Mary Drening,§ probably in the same year as his father's death. His marriage record cannot be located. A marriage law existed in Pennsylvania at the time, but since it was not enforced, both ministers and justices of the peace were accustomed to marry persons without licenses. Andrew, Jr., also moved to Cumberland County about 1766¶ and located on a farm adjacent to that of his brother Samuel. His children were: Isaac, Andrew III, John, Samuel, Sarah, Jane, and perhaps William.‡

Isaac Hannah, a younger son of Andrew Hannah I, married Martha Bell, April 15, 1766, and had the following issue: Andrew, Samuel, Elizabeth, Matthew, Thomas, John, Anna, Martha, and Issac, Jr.** The signatures of Isaac Hannah I and that of his brother Matthew appear on a petition of the inhabitants of Hanover Township in Lancaster County against a division of the township in 1769††. During the Revolutionary War Isaac served in the Sixth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia.‡‡ Some time later he moved to Dry Valley, Union County, Pennsylvania, and about 1810 to Livingston County, New York, where he died in 1816.§§

Matthew Hannah, youngest son of Andrew Hannah I, joined his brothers in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, before 1771.## On September 3, 1777, he signed a petition to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania requesting a classification of the company of militia to which he belonged. On September 17 of the same year he purchased his

*Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. I, Book F, p. 252 and Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

†Belle McKinney Hays Swope, HISTORY OF THE MIDDLESRING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Newville, Pennsylvania: Times Steam Print House, 1900), p. 43.

‡Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

§The name 'Drening' was obtained from the "Autobiography of John Calvin Hanna," p. 1. The name 'Mary' was given in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," M, 70.

¶Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

#John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1. (The name Andrew does not appear on the list compiled by J. C. Hanna.) Cf. Supra, p. 3.

**Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

††Thomas B. Robinson, HISTORICAL SKETCH OF OLD HANOVER CHURCH (Harrisburg: Dauphin County Historical Society, 1878), p. 19. The original copy of the petition has not been located. It is not in the files of the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Lancaster County Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the State Library of Pennsylvania, nor the Presbyterian Historical Society.

‡‡Daughters of the American Revolution, LINEAGE BOOK, CXIX, No. 132239.

§§Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52.

##IBID.

10 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

brother Andrew's land in Hopewell Township.* It was probably in that same year that he married Martha Montgomery.† The children of Matthew Hanna were: Mary, the eldest; Martha; Agnes; Elizabeth, the fourth daughter; and Della.‡

All the daughters of Andrew Hannah I were married by 1763—Margaret to William Davis, Mary to William Woods, Elizabeth to Moses Carson, and the fourth daughter to Hugh W. McKillip.§ These men were all settled in Paxton Township, Lancaster County.

Sometime between 1777 and 1799 the final 'h' was dropped from the family surname as is evident from two existing signatures of Matthew Hannah executed on those respective dates—the first written with the extra letter, the latter without it.¶ In subsequent chapters the later spelling of the name will be used.

*Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. 1, Book E, p. 100.
†"Blain," MAGAZINE OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, April, 1923.

§Oran F. Morten, A HISTORY OF ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Staunton: The McClure Company, 1920), p. 491. See also George Wilson McKee, THE MCKEES OF VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY (Pittsburgh: Press of J. B. Richards, 1891), p. 126.

§Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Orphans' Court Docket, 1763-1767," p. 207; "Deed Book," P, 98, 99, 100.

¶Supra, p. 5.

CHAPTER II

MATTHEW HANNA IN VIRGINIA, 1782—1815

Temporarily hindered by mountain barriers from expansion to the west and restless under the weak protection given them by the Quaker Assembly in the east, the frontiersmen of Pennsylvania, in need of more land for their ever-increasing families, turned their steps southward into the Valley of Virginia.* This valley, walled up between the Alleghenies on the west and the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east, extends some three hundred miles through the backwoods of Virginia and the Carolinas.

In Lancaster and Cumberland counties, where the disappearance of the eastern ridges affords a natural entrance into the valley, whole colonies of the Scotch-Irish in the decades 1750 to 1790 abandoned Pennsylvania and flowed southward in a constant stream. Among these emigrants were two of the sons of Andrew Hanna—Andrew, Jr., and his brother Matthew. Samuel Hanna, as mentioned previously, remained in Cumberland County, while Isaac moved up the Susquehanna to Union County, Pennsylvania, some time between 1779 and 1782.† The present chapter deals with the settlement of Matthew Hanna in western Virginia. The migration of Andrew Hanna, although preceding that of Matthew, will be treated in a later chapter since the members of his family continued to participate in the western march.

On May 13, 1782, Matthew Hanna disposed of his property in Cumberland County.‡ In the same year, passing up the northern counties of Virginia, he settled near Lexington, Rockbridge County,§ a district which even to this day is predominately Scotch-Irish. At the foot of the hill on which the little village stood, he built a tannery—after grist mills ordinarily one of the first enterprises to be established on a new frontier. Although in later years he engaged in other activities in the community, Mr. Hanna retained charge of his tanyard until his death, when by the terms of his will he recommended it to his son-in-law, John McKee.¶

The town of Lexington, named for the site in Massachusetts where "embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world," had been founded in 1777. As it developed it kept the Revolutionary War nomenclature about it, and its principal streets, besides the traditional Main Street, became

*According to Abernethy, the relative price of land rather than geography was the determining factor in the migration of settlers from Pennsylvania, where the Penns charged from ten to fifteen pounds the hundred acres, to Virginia, where the price during the eighteenth century was ten shillings for the same amount of land. (Thomas P. Abernethy, *THREE VIRGINIA FRONTIERS*, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1940, p. 60.)

†PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES, Third Series, XVII, 622. Isaac's name appears in the 1779 returns but not in the 1782 returns.

‡Cumberland County Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. I, Book F, p. 252.

§Rockbridge County, Virginia, "Deed Book" A, 365. (Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Virginia.)

¶Rockbridge County, "Will Book," IV, 122.

12 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

known as Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Randolph. On April 1 1723, Matthew Hanna purchased a plot of land at the intersection of Main and Jefferson streets for the sum of 53 pounds, 15 shillings.* The land, sold by the heirs of Matthew Hanna to Washington and Lee University in 1871 today constitutes the eastern part of the university campus directly in front of the main building.

On the northwest corner of the plot, bordering Main and Henry streets, Matthew Hanna built his home. As described by one of the early residents of Lexington,

It was a frame building of two stories and a cellar, with a high gable turned toward Main Street from which it stood back about thirty or forty feet with a grassy yard and green trees. Within, the house had one large room; into this two smaller rooms, each with a fire place, opened. There was no way of heating the large rooms except from the two smaller and it must have been very cold in winter. Upstairs the arrangement of the rooms was like that below. Round this ran a porch from a door on Henry Street to one in the back yard, completely encircling half the building, and making it in my childish eyes a great, charming residence. The large room I have spoken of was used for diningroom in early times.†

The following beautiful tribute to the home life of Matthew Hanna and his five daughters—Mary, Martha, Agnes, Elizabeth, and Delia—has been left by William Henry Foote in his SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA:

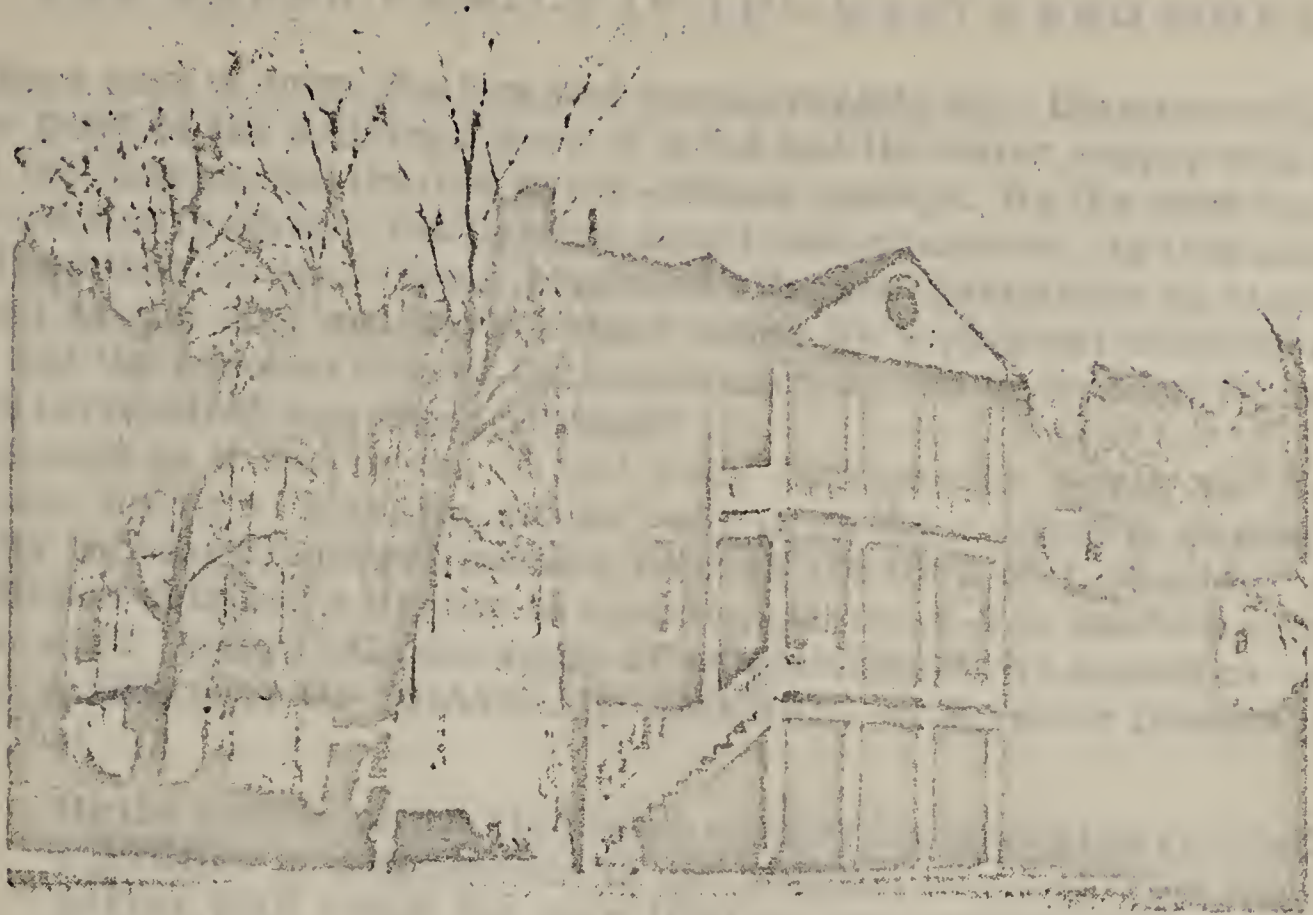
The spirit of God dwelt with him as evidently as with Simon, the tanner at Joppa. Fearing and loving God himself, he strove to bring up his children according to the direction of Paul 'in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' Day by day was the example before their eyes of a man that loved them more than he could tell and yet evidently loving God more than all his family. He labored in his vocation cheerfully and successfully for the support of his family, but his children saw with all his getting he desired their spiritual renovation more than wealth.‡

In 1796, the residence of Matthew Hanna was seriously threatened by a fire which wiped out most of the town of Lexington. Originating in the

*Rockbridge County, "Deed Book," A.

†A. R., "An Old House and a Notable Family," a newspaper article written sometime between 1853 and 1871. The article was preserved in the scrapbook of Mrs. W. W. Dunlap which is now in the custody of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. The article has been reprinted in part in the LEXINGTON GAZETTE, Bi-Centennial edition, 1938, Part III, p. 10. A later description of the house has been set down by J. W. McClung, SIGNIFICANCE OF ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Staunton, Virginia: McClure Company, 1939), p. 204.

‡William Henry Foote, SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA, HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL (Philadelphia: William S. Martien, 1856), II, 299.



OLD BLUE HOTEL

Date 1936

Location: Lexington, at the intersection of North Main and Jefferson Streets.

Date built: 1785.

When the Town of Lexington was founded in 1777, a certain portion of the Borden Grant, deeded to Benjamin Borden by Governor Gooch, on November 6, 1739, was allotted to the Town of Lexington and sold to private parties as the occasion demanded.

On June 7, 1785, the site on which this building stands, was sold by the Town to Matthew Hanna, and the deed was made by John Bowyer and William McKee, Trustees, to Matthew Hanna, recorded in Deed Book "A," page 521.

At the death of Matthew Hanna, he willed it to his wife, Martha Hanna, will recorded on November 6, 1816, Will Book 4, page 122.

Martha Hanna willed it to her daughter, Martha Parry and her Children, will recorded on August 7, 1821, Will Book 5, page 111.

These heirs and children of Martha Parry sold it to James F. Clyce on May 15, 1848, Deed Book "AA," page 57.

James F. Clyce willed it to his heirs, will recorded on January 31, 1853, Will Book 12, page 445.

southern part of town, the fire had spread rapidly over the surrounding area since most of the buildings were of wood and the water supply with which to fight the flames was limited to far-distant springs. By the time the flames reached Henry Street, the fighting squad was exhausted. In this emergency the daughters of Mr. Hanna rendered effectual assistance in stopping the spread of the fire and saving their home by laying wet blankets over the roof and the exposed side of the house, carrying the water from Back Spring, which fortunately was close at hand.*

Located as it was on the 'Great Path' between the North and the West, Matthew Hanna's 'Mansion House' was in an ideal position to extend hospitality to weary pioneers passing through the town of Lexington. In 1796, Mr. Hanna obtained a license to operate a tavern.† The modern connotation of the word 'tavern' did not apply to establishments so named at that date. From A HISTORY OF TRAVEL IN AMERICA by Seymour Dunbar it can be seen that

By the middle of the eighteenth century the tavern had reached a position of consequence in the national life, and from that period until about the year 1830 its importance steadily increased both as a factor in the affairs of the people and as an essential element in making any journey.

The owner of a tavern generally became a man of moment in the community and exercised considerable influence there. This might explain why the Governor of Virginia appointed Matthew Hanna a Justice of the Peace of Oyer and Terminer for Rockbridge County on February 3, 1789.‡ Although outmoded today, the justice of the peace system served a definite need in the pioneer communities along the frontier. By making use of leading citizens to settle local cases for which intelligence and human sympathy were more essential to justice than a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the law, the arrangement brought the courts within the reach of many backwoodsmen who might otherwise, because of the expense and the difficulties involved in a trip to the superior court, have been deprived of an opportunity for a judicial settlement of their disputes.

Thomas Jefferson has left a detailed account of the powers exercised by these early justices in his NOTES ON THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. In regard

*A. R., "An Old House and a Notable Family."

†Rockbridge County, Virginia, "Holders of Tavern Licenses, 1773-1864." Bound in volume entitled "Tithables of 1778." (Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Virginia), p. 463.

Matthew and Martha Hanna in their wills referred to the building as the 'Mansion House.' In later documents it was spoken of as the 'Exchange Hotel' and the 'Blue Hotel.' (Rockbridge County, 'Deed Book,' AA, 57 and LL, 362. For seventy-four years before it was razed in 1945 it was used as a students' boarding house by Washington and Lee University.

‡Justices were usually nominated by other justices in the community. The account of the recommendation of Matthew Hanna to "his Excellency the Governor as a fit person to be added to the commission of the peace" by the Court of Rockbridge County on January 7, 1789 is recorded on p. 174 of the "Order Book, 1787-1794." (Rockbridge County Courthouse, Lexington, Virginia) His appointment as justice appears on p. 173.

to the extent of their jurisdiction in criminal cases he wrote:

If any free person commit an offence against the Commonwealth, if it be below the degree of felony, he is bound by a justice to appear before their court, to answer it on indictment or information. If it amounts to felony, he is committed to jail; a court of these justices is called; if they on examination hold him guilty, they send him to the jail of the general court.

Respecting the power of justices of the peace in civil suits Jefferson stated that the magistrates

have jurisdiction in all cases of whatever value, not appertaining to the department of admiralty. This jurisdiction is twofold. If the matter in dispute be of less value than four dollars and one-sixth, a single member may try it at any time and place within his county, and may award execution on the goods of the party cast. If it be of that or greater value, it is determinable before the county court, which consists of four at the least of those justices, and assembled at the courthouse of the county on a certain day in every month. From their determination, if the material be the value of ten pounds sterling, or concern the title or bounds of lands an appeal lies to one of the superior courts.

These powers, it will be noted, far exceeded those enjoyed by the justices of this century. As a result the men who held the office were usually highly respected in the community in which they served.

Matthew Hanna retained his position as justice of the peace until at least 1805, at which date his name still appears on the court records of the county. A testimony of his faithful attendance at court follows:

Rockbridge County, to wit: John Bowyer, Charles Campbell, John Houston, and John McCaukey are aged and infirm and very seldom attend court. John Gay, Joseph Walker, James Gilmore, William Moore, David Edmundson, Matthew Hanna . . . are the Magistrates who principally give their attendance in court. . . . Andrew Reid, Clerk of the Court of said county, December 8, 1805.

It was probably as a zealous Presbyterian, however, that Matthew Hanna made his greatest contribution to the pioneer history of Lexington. Soon after his arrival in Rockbridge County, Mr. Hanna, a man of strong religious convictions, joined the Presbyterian congregation at Hall's Meeting House on Whistle Creek about four and a half miles from Lexington. When a stone edifice, called Monmouth Church, was erected by the congregation in 1763, Matthew Hanna pledged six pounds for that purpose.† The following year,

*CALENDAR OF VIRGINIA STATE PAPERS, edited by H. W. Flourney (Richmond: James E. Goode, 1885), LX, 427.

†James H. McCown and Robert W. Morrison, A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NEW MONMOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Lynchburg, Virginia: J. P. Bell, 1912), p. 26.

when the Presbyterians in town issued a call to the Reverend William Graham for one-half of his time, Matthew Hanna promised one pound, five shillings, a donation equalled by only one other subscriber. As the new congregation had no house of worship, open-air services were held in a grove in what is now Davidson Park. Prayer meetings were also conducted at the home of Matthew Hanna, the large dining room on the first floor of his house being used for that purpose.* The records of the Presbytery likewise show that it "repeatedly adjourned from Monmouth or Liberty Hall Academy to meet at Mr. Hanna's."†

In the words of the Reverend S. B. Wilson, D.D., a son-in-law of Matthew Hanna, Mr. Hanna had been "the prime mover and the active and efficient agent in the erection of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington,"‡ and consequently he was elected elder by the congregation he had helped to form. Church and family records indicate that from that time until the present, a period of one hundred and sixty years, there has always been a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church in each generation of the Hanna family.¶

Elders in the early days played an important role in maintaining discipline in the huge, thinly-populated settlements of the frontier over which civil authorities could exercise only ineffectual control. A perusal of any early Presbyterian church records will reveal the great influence of its Session in sustaining temperance, reverence for the Sabbath, marital fidelity, and honest business relation. The "First Session Records" of Lexington's Presbyterian church during the period that Matthew Hanna served on the board notes suspensions from membership in the Church for such misconduct as

*A. R., "An Old House and a Notable Family."

†"A Brief History of Lexington Presbyterian Church," LEXINGTON PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL NEWS, April, 1923.

‡Letter of S. B. Wilson to William H. Foote, dated January 23, 1855. Cited by the latter in his SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA, II, 301.

§"A Brief History of Lexington Presbyterian Church," LEXINGTON PRESBYTERIAN SABBATH SCHOOL NEWS, April, 1923.

¶The elders as far as the writer knows were: Matthew Hanna, elder at Monmouth and Lexington, 1792-1815; John Hanna, elder in Wilson County, Tennessee before 1819 and at Golconda, Illinois, 1820-1834 (HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, published by the Session, Golconda: Herald Enterprise Publishing Company, 1937, pp. 2 and 71). John C. Hanna, elder at Baldwin Church, near Sparta, Illinois, 1843-c-1850 (Augustus T. Norton, HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ILLINOIS, St. Louis: W. S. Bryan, 1879, p. 318). James H. Hanna, elder at Pleasant Ridge Church, near Chester, Illinois, 1851-1860 (Norton, HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ILLINOIS, p. 411;—All the above men were charter members and first elders of the churches they served—John C. Hanna, son of George Hamilton Hanna, elder at Golconda, 1844-1847 (HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 71; J. E. Y. Hanna, elder at Golconda, 1860-1909 (HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 71); John C. Hanna, grandson of George Hamilton Hanna, elder at Oak Park and Springfield, Illinois until 1935 (A. W. Clevenger, "Obituary of John Calvin Hanna," NORTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY, XIII, April, 1939, 439); and John W. Crawford, elder at Golconda, 1910 to the present time.

the use of profane language, intemperance, public quarrels, and attendance at balls or the equally serious offense of permitting children to attend them.

About the same time that the Reverend William Graham accepted the pastorate at Lexington, he became interested in the religious revival movement that was taking a strong hold on the frontier and soon introduced his congregation to it. Mary Hanna, the eldest daughter of Matthew, "who had always manifested a great tenderness of soul on the subject of salvation by Christ,"* was particularly affected by the revival as shown in an account left by Dr. Archibald Alexander, a pupil of the Reverend William Graham.

All believed that if any one had experienced divine renewal, it was Mary Hanna. One afternoon while reading a sermon of Tennent's on the need of a legal work preparatory to conversion, she was seized with such apprehension of her danger that she began to tremble and in attempting to reach the house which was only a few steps distant, fell prostrate and was taken up in a terrible convulsion. The news quickly spread and in a short time most of the serious young people in the town were present.†

Several explanations have been given by historians for the prevalent manifestations of emotional strain, known as the 'jerks,' which characterized the great religious revivals of a century and a half ago. The most plausible seems to be the one given by Abernethy that the

demonstrations at the camp meetings were not so much a product of emotionalism as of emotional collapse, carefully worked up and brought on by the fury of the preachers.‡

On June 3, 1799, Mary Hanna became the wife of the Reverend Daniel Blain,§ who was later professor of languages at Washington and Lee University—then known as Washington College. Her husband also preached at Oxford and Timber Ridge Presbyterian churches in Rockbridge County, Virginia. On March 17, 1806, Elizabeth Hanna became the wife of the Reverend Samuel B. Wilson,¶ a student from North Carolina. Dr. Wilson was later pastor at Fredericksburg and professor of Union Seminary. Martha Hanna married John Parry on October 29, 1797# and Agnes, John T. McKee on November 18, 1806.** John Parry associated himself with Mr. Hanna in business and later succeeded him as elder in the Lexington Congregation. For many years John T. McKee was an elder of Monmouth Church. Delia Hanna married Dr. James L. Clowney and moved to Lewisburg, West Virginia, and finally further west along the frontier. As a result of these marriages Matthew Hanna became, either lineally or by affinity, closely related

*Foote, SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA, II, 300.

†Cited by Foote, SKETCHES OF VIRGINIA, II, 300.

‡Thomas P. Abernethy, FROM FRONTIER TO PLANTATION IN TENNESSEE (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1932), p. 213.

§Rockbridge County, Virginia, "Marriage License," June 3, 1799. Sam Houston, a close relative of the future hero of Texas, officiated.

¶Rockbridge County, "Marriage Register," I.

#Rockbridge County, "Marriage Register," I, 56.

**Rockbridge County, "Marriage Register," I.

18 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

to at least twenty-one Presbyterian ministers.* Descendants of Matthew Hanna are still in Lexington today, but unfortunately he had no male heirs to carry on the name of Hanna in that town.

From the terms of Matthew Hanna's will it is evident that he was a slave holder. Five of his slaves were passed on in bondage to his wife and daughters; a sixth was sold at his direction.† This slaveholding by Matthew Hanna was directly contrary to the anti-slavery feeling later exhibited by members of the family who settled further west on the frontier.

Matthew Hanna died on October 31, 1815; his wife survived him six years, dying April 14, 1821.‡

*The ministers as far as the author has determined were: Reverend Daniel Blain; Reverend Samuel Blain, of Louisville; Reverend Daniel Blain, D. D.; Reverend Mercer Blain; Reverend Harry Myers; Reverend Mr. Wallace, who married Susan Myers; Reverend Dr. Samuel B. Wilson, his son Reverend Samuel B. O. Wilson, of Tennessee, and a grandson in Tennessee, name unknown. Reverend James Wilson and his two sons; Reverend T. S. Wilson, of Halifax, Virginia; Reverend O. B. Wilson, agent for the colored seminary in Alabama. Dr. S. B. Wilson's youngest daughter married a minister from South Carolina, the Reverend Mr. Davies. A son of Mrs. Davies was also a minister. One granddaughter married Reverend Hammer Davis of Amelia; another, the Reverend George Leyburn, Jr. Among Mrs. McKee's descendants were the Reverend F. Laird, the Reverend William R. Laird, and the Reverend Harvey Gilmore and his son. (A. R., "An Old House and a Notable Family.")

†Rockbridge County, "Will Book," IV, 122.

‡Tombstone, Jackson Memorial Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia, Lot 2a.

CHAPTER III

THE ANDREW HANNA FAMILY IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1772-1787

The Scotch-Irish exodus from Pennsylvania to North Carolina followed the same general pattern as that to Virginia. About the year 1772, Andrew Hanna and his family participated in this southward trek.* No doubt, the family followed the great immigrant road which ran through Lancaster and York, Pennsylvania, to Winchester, Virginia, thence down the Valley of Virginia to Staunton, where the Roanoke River cut an eastward path through the Blue Ridge Mountains. The trail of the pioneers thereafter followed the river in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with the Dan, which in its turn led the pioneers into the back country of the Carolinas. The distance was approximately four hundred miles.

Many of the poorer class of immigrants made the journey on horseback, with their farming and cooking utensils, bedding, wearing apparel, and provisions tied onto pack horses. Those who were more comfortably situated economically used the Conestoga wagon, named for the Conestoga River in Lancaster County. It is quite possible that the Hanna family made the trip in this type of rambling, springless vehicle.

Colonial North Carolina was a huge territory extending from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River and included within its boundaries all the present state of Tennessee. The Hannas settled in Guilford County.† On March 1, 1780, Andrew Hanna purchased two hundred acres of land on Blewes Creek,‡ a small stream on the edge of Guilford and the present Forsythe counties. At the time, the land touched and ran parallel, north and south, to part of the east boundary of Surry County and was adjacent to land owned by a William Woods who was probably Andrew Hanna's brother-in-law of that name, the husband of Mary Hannah. When this property was sold on April 25, 1783, Andrew was listed, in the deed of conveyance, as a resident of Surry County, North Carolina.§

A few years after the Hanna family had removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina the war for independence from England broke out in the

*Charles A. Hanna, OHIO GENEALOGIES, p. 52; Pension Record of Andrew Hanna, "Soldier Certificate, No. 593491."

According to the "Autobiography of John Calvin Hanna," p. 1, any date prior to 1770 as a possible time for the immigration of the family to North Carolina is eliminated by the fact that John Hanna, born December 25, 1764, is described in the sketch as having been a lad at the time of migration. Any date after 1780 is excluded since a member of the family fought in the Battle of Kings Mountain in South Carolina, October, 1780.

†Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, "Deed Book," Vol. I, Book E, p. 100. The deed, dated September 17, 1777, stated that the grantor, Andrew Hannah, was of Guilford County, North Carolina.

‡Guilford County, North Carolina, "Deed Book," III, 64. (Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, North Carolina.)

§Guilford County, North Carolina, "Deed Book," III, 64.

American colonies. During the first years of the fray, North Carolina was not materially affected by the Revolution. In 1780, however, the English, hoping to meet less resistance in the southern colonies, transferred their military activities to that region. Charleston, South Carolina, fell before the British, and with it most of the Continental Army in the South. The militia of both North and South Carolina immediately went into action against the invaders and bands of volunteers from the backwoods joined in the fray.

The Redcoats, angered at the opposition encountered at the hands of the militia, began demolishing every settlement that offered resistance. Late in 1780 the mountaineers of North Carolina located on the Watauga, Holston, and Nolichucky rivers were threatened by the English commander Ferguson for the aid they had rendered their fellow colonists along the coast. Resolved to anticipate an invasion of their territory, these frontiersmen organized a volunteer army and marched two hundred and fifty miles to meet the enemy. Patriots from farms and hamlets along their route joined them as they rode by. At Gilbertown, a halt was called and nine hundred men—those with the best horses and rifles—were selected for a rapid advance on the British. Andrew Hanna III, serving under Colonel Cleveland, was among those that were chosen.

About three o'clock in the afternoon of October 7, 1780, a charge was made on the British encamped on the summit of Kings Mountain. The battle lasted less than an hour. Six hundred of the enemy, mostly Tories, were taken prisoners; three hundred were killed or wounded. The loss of the colonists, as officially reported, totaled only twenty-eight killed and sixty wounded. Included in the casualties was Andrew Hanna III.* Some of his comrades gathered up his powder horn and fife from his knapsack and carried them home to his mother. Some years later she presented them to her grandsons—the fife to George Hamilton Hanna and the powder horn to William Preston Hanna.† Her action is suggestive of the prophecy expressed by Colonel Cleveland before he led the band of patriots into battle:

Now, my brave fellows, I have come to tell you the news. The enemy is at hand and we must up and at them. Now is the time for every man of you to do his country a priceless service—such as shall lead your children to exult in the fact that their fathers were the conquerors of Ferguson.‡

*John Calvin Hanna says in his "Autobiography," p. 1, that William (Andrew) was killed at the first fire. James E. Y. Hanna wrote in his "Genealogy," p. 1, that he was wounded in the battle and died of his wounds soon afterwards. The Revolutionary War Pension Records, however, show that Andrew Hanna died years later on April 1, 1843. (Soldier Certificate, No. 593491.)

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2. Albert Smith Hanna, a descendant of George Hamilton Hanna, wrote in 1928 that he still had the powder horn in his possession. (Albert S. Hanna, "A Study of Hodgville, the Home Neighborhood of My Youth," a manuscript written at Hollis, New York, in May of 1928, p. 1. The original is in the possession of Mr. Hanna's widow, Luella D. Hanna, of Normal, Illinois.)

‡Quoted by Edward McCrady, *THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTION, 1775-1788* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901, p. 763.

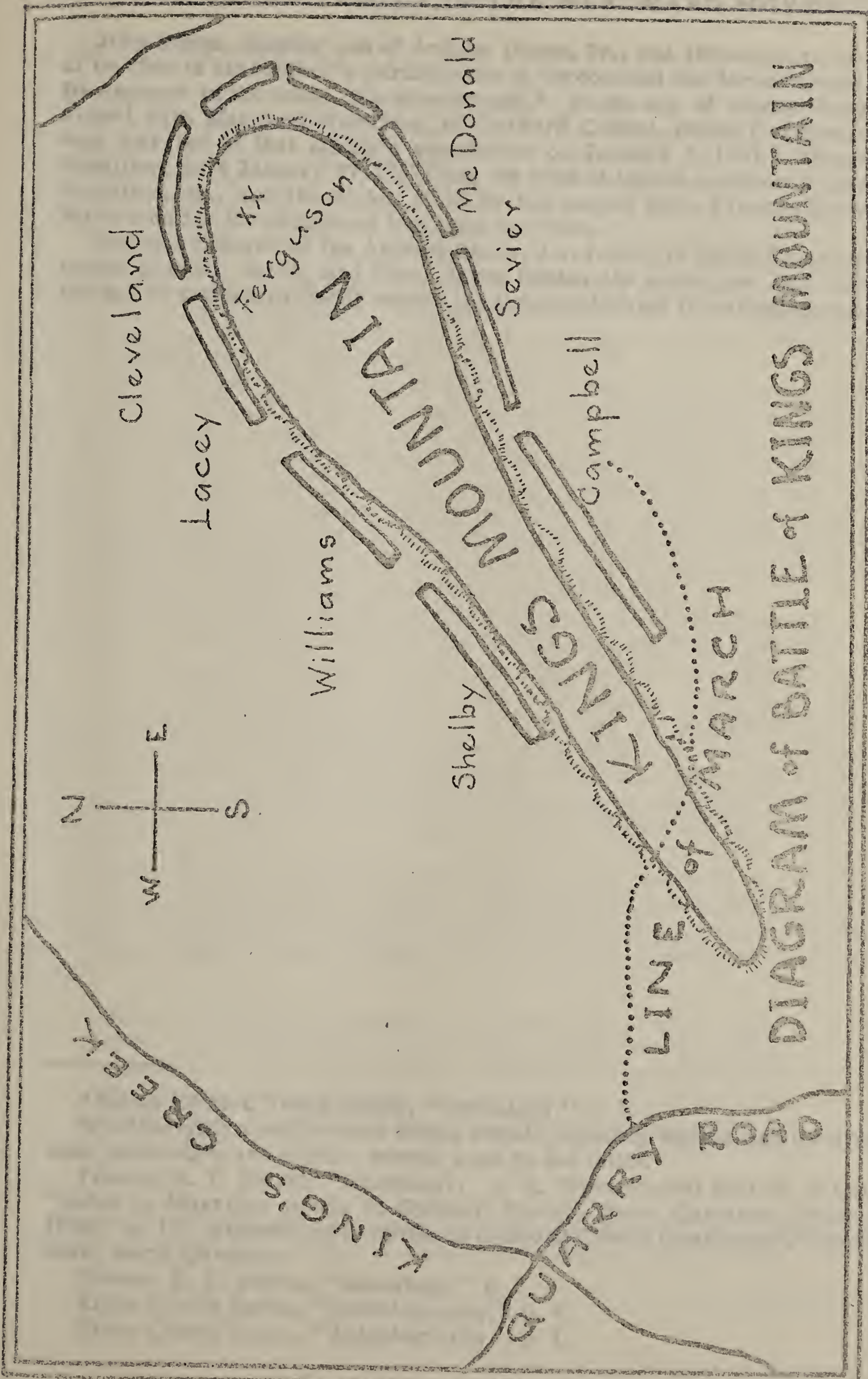


DIAGRAM of BATTLE of KINGS MOUNTAIN

John Hanna, another son of Andrew Hanna, Jr., was fifteen years of age at the time of his brother's participation in the colonial war for independence. He engaged in the trade of a wheelwright.* At the age of twenty-three he eloped with Margaret Hamilton, of Guilford County, North Carolina, and was married at that county's courthouse on January 4, 1787.† Margaret Hamilton, born January 27, 1767,‡ was the tenth of twelve children of George Hamilton, Sr., and the eighth child by his second wife, Frances Brown.§ No reason for the elopement has been recorded.

Younger children of the Andrew Hanna, Jr., family in North Carolina included Samuel, Sarah, and Jane. Isaac Hanna, the oldest son, had died at the age of sixteen, probably before the family migrated from Pennsylvania.¶

*James Edward Young Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 2.

Wheelwrights manufactured wagon wheels, spinning wheels, and the over-shot, undershot, and turbine wheels used by the mills.

†James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 2; Genealogical Society of Utah, "Index to Marriage Bonds of Guilford County, North Carolina, Prior to 1800," p. 17. A typed copy is on file at Guilford County Courthouse, Greensboro, North Carolina.

‡James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 3.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4.

¶John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 1.

CHAPTER IV

JOHN HANNA FAMILY IN EAST TENNESSEE, 1787—1792

Before the war for independence English colonization in America had been strangely lacking in expansive force. After a century and a half of settlement, the frontier had been pushed no further than one-eighth of the way across the continent. As though the Revolutionary War had let loose some pent-up force within the nation, the next century and a half witnessed one of the greatest colonizing achievements in history, the settlement of the vast expanses of the trans-Allegheny west. Actively participating in this movement, the significance of which they little dreamed, were John Hanna and his bride, Margaret, who joined the great trek over the Appalachian Mountains into Washington County, North Carolina—later to become East Tennessee—in the year of their marriage, 1787.

The first permanent settlement west of the mountains had been planted about 1763 on the Watauga River, one of the many little streams that empty into the Tennessee Valley. By 1787 two widely separated communities of 'over-the-mountain men' existed: one in Washington District, where the pioneers were filling up, not only the valley of the Watauga, but also the valleys of the Holston and the French Broad rivers, with palisaded, one-story cabins as far west as the neighborhood of Knoxville; the other in Mero District on the Cumberland River—the latter colony isolated from the former by two hundred miles of Indian-infested wilderness.

It is likely that John Hanna and his young wife took the southern path leading to the new frontier—the trail that passed through the towns of Salisbury and Morganton to Asheville, North Carolina and then meandered along the course of the French Broad River to East Tennessee. A northern route from North Carolina to Tennessee passed through the present towns of Huntsville—just west of Winston-Salem—and Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and then followed a pass in the Blue Ridge Mountains into what is now Watauga County, North Carolina, from which point it continued down the Watauga River through the Iron Mountain Range into the fertile valleys of Washington District.

By either route the distance traversed was over one hundred and fifty miles of rugged, mountainous terrain. Of his experiences in this region, a year after the young Hanna couple made the journey, the veteran Methodist missionary, Bishop Francis Asbury, left the following notation in his JOURNAL:

After getting our horses shod, we made a move for the Holston, and entered upon the mountains, the first of which I called Steel, the second Stone, and the third Iron Mountain; they are so rough and difficult to climb. . . . I was ready to faint with a violent headache, the mountain was so steep on both sides.*

*Francis Asbury, *THE JOURNALS OF REVEREND FRANCIS ASBURY FROM 1771-1815* (New York: N. Bond and T. Mason, 1821), II, 31.

Family records indicate that the young Hanna couple settled near what is now Knoxville, Tennessee.* Unfortunately the exact location cannot be determined from the census schedules which were taken in 1790 since that portion of the records which pertained to North Carolina, including Washington County, were burned by the British during the War of 1812. Although land grants to men by the name of John Hanna are recorded for Washington, Hawkins, and Knox counties, none of them appear to refer to the John Hanna here under consideration.† The land law under which many of the early Tennesseans received their land provided for the sale of land at the low rate of fifty shillings per one hundred acres. To this liberal offer, however, was added the stipulation that the land purchased was to be improved and occupied for seven consecutive years before a clear title could be obtained. Since John Hanna remained in East Tennessee for only approximately five years, he did not qualify for obtaining government land.

Two episodes of historical importance occurred in Washington District during the residence of the Hanna family there: the fall of the State of Franklin and the increased tempo of Indian attacks. The State of Franklin had been formed by the residents of the area when North Carolina had offered to cede its 'over-the-mountain' territory to the federal government. This improvised state had been deemed necessary by the frontiersmen who feared that during the interval of transfer, the district would be deprived of both law and protection from the Indians. When North Carolina later repealed the act of cession, a civil war ensued between the anti- and pro-Franklinites. Under date of May 6, 1788, Bishop Asbury wrote concerning the struggle:

*J. E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 3.

†Land grants in East Tennessee to persons named John Hanna, as far as the author has been able to determine them, were:

North Carolina Grant No. 233 to John Hanna, dated January 14, 1793, 500 acres in Hawkins County (Tennessee Archives, Nashville.)

State of North Carolina to John Hannah, 1796, 339 acres in Washington County (Washington County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," VI, 227.)

Stockley Donelson to John Hanna, October, 1799, 200 acres of land on Bull Run Creek (Knox County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," G, 56.)

According to a letter of Prentiss Price, of Rogersville, Tennessee, dated July 17, 1951, quoting DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT CAMPBELL by C. W. Campbell (Vandalia: 1894), John Hanna of Hawkins County was the husband of Jane Campbell while the John Hanna of this sketch, as previously mentioned, was married to Margaret Hamilton.

The deed by which John Hannah disposed of his property in Washington County in 1797 stated that he was from Blount County. (Washington County, "Deed Book," VI, 233.) Marriage records for Blount County reveal a John Hanna married to a Jane Trimble, February 15, 1796, and the same or another John Hanna married to a Mariba Miller, September 5, 1796. (W. E. Parham, "Old Marriage Bonds Found in the Vault of Blount County Courthouse, Maryville, Tennessee, 1795-1803," DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, LXVIII, September, 1934, p. 556.)

The date on all the deeds, furthermore, are after 1792 by which time the John Hanna with whom this paper is concerned had migrated to Middle Tennessee.

There is a possibility that John Hanna had located in Hawkins County.

The people are in disorder about the Old and New State; two or three men, it is said, have been killed. At Nelson's I had a less audience than was expected as the people had been called away on an expedition against the New State men.*

Among the signers of a petition, dated December, 1787, to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the inhabitants of the western country who desired a separation from the mother state was a William Hanna.† Whether or not he was a brother of John Hanna has not been ascertained by the writer.

With the fall of the State of Franklin, raids by the Indians became numerous. The Reverend Thomas Ware, a Methodist circuit rider, who visited the settlement in the year 1787-1788, left an account of his experiences with the savages. As the time and place of the incidents narrated by the Reverend Mr. Ware coincide remarkably with the journey and residence of the Hanna family in the Washington District, the following extract from it is quoted at length.

Much of the time my path was infested with savage men, the deadly foe of white men who had but too justly incurred their resentment and more subtle and terrible enemies among human beings could not be imagined than were the native red men, incensed at the wrongs inflicted upon them by the whites. Several families and individuals had been murdered by them in places directly on the routes I had to travel; and once, at least, I narrowly escaped being murdered or taken prisoner. . . . I had now approached a lofty grove when suddenly my horse stopped, snorted and wheeled about. As he wheeled, I caught a glimpse of an Indian but at too great a distance to reach me with his rifle. I gave my horse the reins and hastened to the nearest settlement to give the alarm. . . . at another time while I was preaching . . . we were alarmed with the cry of "Indians!" The terror this cry excited at that time, none can imagine except those who witnessed it. Instantly every man flew to his rifle and sallied forth to ascertain the ground for the alarm. On coming out we saw two lads running with all speed and screaming, "The Indians have killed Mother." We followed them about a quarter of a mile and witnessed the affecting scene of a woman weltering in her blood.‡

During these troubled times, Mrs. John Hanna gave birth to her first three sons: George Hamilton Hanna, born December 4, 1787, and named for his maternal grandfather; William Preston Hanna, born March 30, 1790, just three days before North Carolina ceded her western lands to the federal government and the land of his birth became the Territory of the United States South of the Ohio River; and John Calvin Hanna, born April 16, 1792.§

*Asbury, JOURNAL, II, 32.

†Samuel Cole Williams, HISTORY OF THE LOST STATE OF FRANKLIN (New York: Press of the Pioneers, 1933), p. 355.

‡Thomas Ware, SKETCHES OF THE LIFE AND TRAVEL OF REVEREND THOMAS WARE (New York: T. Mason and G. Lane, 1840), p. 135.

§James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 4.

On August 30, 1792, John Hanna acted as bondsman for the marriage of his sister Jane to his wife's brother, Robert Hamilton.* Shortly afterward he located in the Mero District, in Middle Tennessee,† where the relative of his wife had already settled. Very probably the newly-wedded couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton, accompanied him to the Cumberland Settlement at that time. The removal of the Hannas to the Mero District was typical of a concurrent movement of pioneers from East to Middle Tennessee. The underlying cause of the general migration, according to Samuel Cole Williams, the great authority on the State of Franklin was a lack of available land in East Tennessee where the valleys to the south, already dotted with Indian villages, offered little opportunity for expansion.

Left behind in East Tennessee were the mother, brother or brothers, and the sister of John Hanna.‡ Sarah Hanna married Nathaniel Davis in Knox County on April 27, 1797,§ and migrated with her husband and mother to Wilson County, Tennessee. Samuel Hanna remained in or near Knoxville. Nothing further is known of Samuel except that he had a son who studied medicine and practiced in Knoxville.¶

*Tennessee Works Progress Administration, "Knox County, Tennessee, Marriage Record, Parts 1 and 2, 1792-1837" (Historical Records Project, 1938-1939. Typed copy at Tennessee State Library, Nashville, Tennessee.) The record of this marriage at the Knox County Courthouse is the only evidence obtained by the author to support the family tradition to the presence of John Hanna in East Tennessee.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2. The time has been approximated from the statement of John Calvin Hanna that "at that time George was about five years of age, William three, and John three months old." John was born on April 19, 1792.

‡It has been presumed that the mother had immigrated to East Tennessee by 1792 since there are records at Knox County Courthouse for three of her children by that date. Since the signature of the father does not appear on the marriage bond of either of his daughters, it seems plausible that he was dead by that time.

§Tennessee Works Progress Administration, "Knox County, Tennessee, Marriage Record, 1792-1837." Cf. John C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2.

¶James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 2.

On October 3, 1791, when Knoxville was laid out, a Samuel Hanna purchased a lot on the southwest corner of what is now Cumberland Avenue and Gay Street from James White, the founder of the town. (KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, December 17, 1791, p. 4.) The article of agreement said that Samuel Hanna was from Hawkins County. Land records reveal the purchase of adjacent farms in Hawkins County on the south side of the Holston River on Sinking Creek by Samuel and William Hanna under date of July 29, 1793 (State of North Carolina Grant No. 347 dated May 1, 1794, Knox County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," A, I, 290; State of North Carolina Grant No. 444, B, 60, Tennessee State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee.)

JOHN HANNA FAMILY IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE, 1792-1818

Middle Tennessee was separated from East Tennessee by a vast wilderness, the haunt of savage Indians. To avoid this hazard, the early pioneers had gone from one district to the other over Boone's Wilderness Road into Kentucky and thence along the course of the Cumberland River to Nashville. It has been a long round-about way, and in 1786 the Assembly of North Carolina had ordered the troops garrisoned at the lower end of the Clinch Mountains to

cut and clear a road from thence, the nearest, most direct, and convenient way to the town of Nashville on Cumberland River, making the same ten feet wide at the least, and fit for the passage of waggons and carts. *

This route cut the distance between the two settlements almost in half.

It was undoubtedly this newer road, in use since the fall of 1788, that John Hanna, his wife, and children traveled in the late summer of 1792. Called the Tennessee Path, or Avery Trace, the route followed the same general direction as that taken by the Tennessee Central Railroad today. Beginning at Campbell's Station, situated at the south end of Clinch Mountains near the present site of Kingston, it crossed the Clinch River at the place since known as Low's Ferry and entered the Cumberland Mountains through Emery Gap, near the present town of Harriman. The road ran generally in a northwesterly direction passing through or near places today known as Rockwood, Crab Orchard, Crossville, Monterey, Cookeville, Algood, Carthage, Dixon Springs, Hartsville, Gallatin, and thence southwesterly to Nashville. The distance from one community to the other by this new road was one hundred and ninety-two miles, approximately eighty of which were through an almost impassable mountainous forest.

To encourage migration to the Cumberland Settlement, the legislature of North Carolina had decreed that a company of militia men when notified that a sufficient number of emigrants had assembled at Clinch River should accompany the pioneers as an escort through the mountains, not oftener, however than four times in any one year. The Hanna family was conducted through the wilderness under a guard commanded by Captain John Edmeston of the Cumberland community.†

The year 1792 was a particularly dangerous one in which to make the journey, as it was a year of Indian protest against the fifth article of the Holston Treaty which stipulated that

the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the free and unmolested use of a road from Washington District to the Mero District, whereby power becomes vested in

*STATE RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, "An Act for Raising Troops for the Protection of the Inhabitants of Davidson County," XXIV, 786.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2.

the United States to make out and open up a road for the use and benefit of their citizens through the lands claimed by the Cherokees.*

Many of the Indians looked upon the treaty, signed July 2, 1791, as unfair, inasmuch as it had not been approved by all the Cherokee chiefs. Furthermore, the Indians who sought to exact a toll from those passing through their country claimed that the agreement did not bind them since the immigrants were using the road cut by the State of North Carolina, and a literal interpretation of the terms of the treaty called for a road laid out by the federal government.

To the perils of Indian encounters on the trip were added the difficulty of steering pack horses and wagons across steep, rocky ravines and dashing streams, and the discomfort of sleeping a night or two without shelter of any sort. As late as 1802 it was reported of this route through the Cumberland Mountains:

There is not a house nor a hut in the whole journey; a journey in which all travelers are obliged at all times and of unavoidable necessity to sleep one night, at least, and from the fall of rains and rise of water courses often many nights, without a roof to cover them from the beating of the storm.†

When the Hanna family reached the Mero District, it was still in what might be called the 'era of the blockhouse'—a mode of living necessitated by the menacing attitude of the redmen. A vivid account of the Indian situation on the Cumberland is contained in a letter written by Leonard D. Shaw to Governor Blount, of Tennessee, on August 29, 1792. It related:

The open and avowed intention of the Creeks is to kill every white man they meet, and they declare that such is their orders. The great quantity of ammunition given to the Indians by the Spaniards persuades me that we are indebted to the former for these visitations.‡

Another source of information on the danger of Indian attacks in Middle Tennessee at the time the Hanna family arrived there is a letter of Governor Blount written in 1792. In it he asserted:

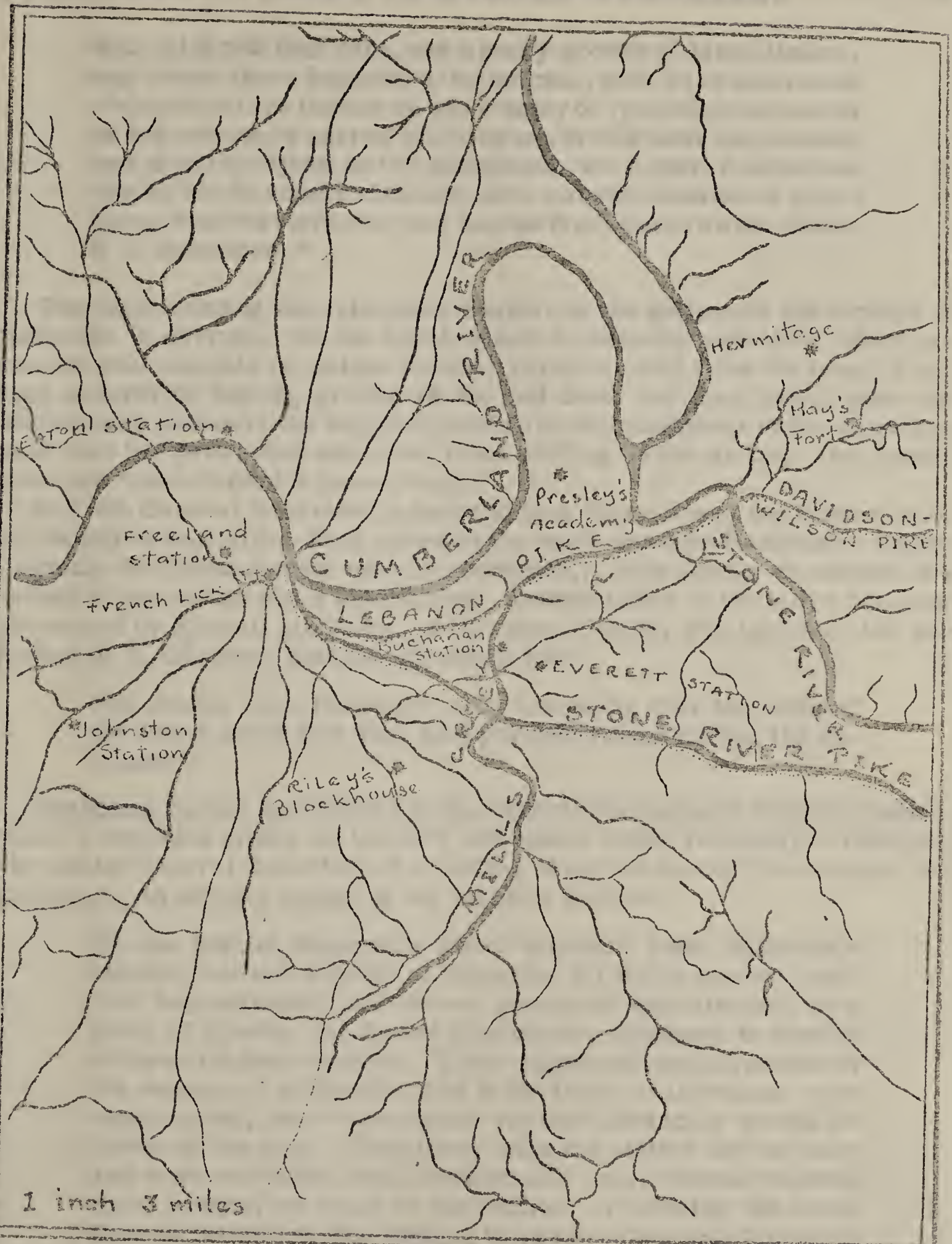
The settlements of Mero District extend up and down the Cumberland River from east to west, about eighty-five miles and the extreme width, from north to south, does not exceed twenty-five miles and its general width does not exceed half that distance, and, not only the country surrounding the extreme frontier, but the interior part (which is found only by comparison with the more exposed parts) is covered generally

*UNITED STATES LAWS AND STATUTES: Vol. XXXIX, INDIAN AFFAIRS. LAWS AND TREATIES, Vol. II, compiled by Charles J. Kappler (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903). Senate Document No. 452.

†Cited by Dunbar, HISTORY OF TRAVEL IN AMERICA, I, 157, from a speech by Senator Mason, of Virginia, to the Senate of the United States.

‡AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, Class II, INDIAN AFFAIRS (Washington: Gale and Seaton, 1832), IV, 278.





CUMBERLAND COLONY

From James R. Gilmore, THE ADVANCE-GUARD OF
WESTERN CIVILIZATION (New York: D. Appleton, 1888)

with thick and high cane, and a heavy growth of large timber, and where there happens to be no cane, with thick underwood which afford the Indians an opportunity of lying days and weeks in any and every part of the district, in wait near the houses, and of doing injury to the inhabitants when they themselves are so hid or secure that they have no apprehension of injury being done in return and they escape from pursuit even though it is immediate.*

The explanation of the relentless warfare of the Indians in the vicinity of Nashville is obvious. On the Cumberland were many salt licks which attracted wild animals for miles around. From earliest time the locality had been a favorite hunting ground of the red men, and they looked upon the white men's cabins in the neighborhood as an encroachment of the unwritten code that had prevented any tribe from settling in the district lest human presence there drive the game away.

In 1792, General Robertson's fort and less than a dozen log houses made up the city of Nashville. Four miles to the south was John Buchanan's station in which the Hanna family took up residence.† The station consisted of a series of log cabins and a blockhouse. A description of the latter has been preserved by Randall McEwing, of Davidson County, who informed the historian, J. R. Gilmore, that the structure was

two stories high, the upper story extending over the sides of the lower about four feet with portholes commanding the entrance.‡

The Hanna family had resided at the station about a month when the Indians made a surprise attack on the fort into which some twenty-five families, warned by General Robertson of a feeling of unrest among the savages, had gathered. An official report of the incident follows:

On the 30th of September about midnight John Buchanan's Station, four miles south of Nashville (at which sundry families had collected and fifteen gun-men) was attacked by a party of Creeks and Lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred. Their approach was suspected by the running of cattle, that had taken fright at them, and, upon examination, they were found rapidly advancing within ten yards of the gate. They fired upon the station for an hour, and were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman, or child in the station. . . . During the whole time of the attack, the Indians were not more than ten yards

*Cited in THE ANNALS OF TENNESSEE TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY by James G. Ramsey (Kingsport: Kingsport Press, 1926), p. 567.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2.

‡Quoted by Albert C. Holt, "The Economic and Social Beginnings of Tennessee," TENNESSEE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, VII (January, 1922), 267. The projection of the upper story facilitated the dropping of bullets and hot water upon any Indian who should try to reach the foundation of the blockhouse in order to set fire to it.

from the blockhouse and often in large numbers around the lower wall, attempting to put fire to it.*

Only with the greatest of sacrifices was the white man's foothold on the Indians' hunting ground maintained. Throughout the years 1793 and 1794 the pioneers in the Cumberland Settlement were forced time after time to substitute their rifles for their plows. On October 11, 1794, the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE published a list of the casualties sustained during the preceding eight-month period in East and Middle Tennessee from Indian raids. The enumeration included seventy-one killed, twelve wounded, and sixteen captured. Under this constant strain of warfare with the savages, the frontiersmen were baffled by the pacifist attitude of President George Washington.† Goaded on by the resentment of the Cumberland settlers, General Robertson broke discipline in September, 1794, raised a volunteer army, and raided the Indian villages from which the depredations were being conducted. In this manner peace was at last procured for the district. In the security of this newly founded freedom from fear, Mrs. John Hanna gave birth to another son, James Hervey Hanna, on December 31, 1794.‡

The following family tradition indicates the bravery of the Hanna women during this era of Indian menace on the Cumberland:

Sometimes the cattle were troublesome and in such cases Sarah would mount a horse, and with her sack of salt ride miles to the cane, collect and salt the cattle, and return home having run the horse at full speed both in going out and returning so that the Indians could not aim at her successfully.§

With the cessation of hostilities the frontiersmen spread out on the river bottoms and along the numerous small streams. The exact location of John

*AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, IV, 120.

According to a letter of Governor Blount to Secretary of War Knox, the settlers, after the attack on Buchanan's blockhouse, were more determined than ever to remain on the frontier. "The Cumberland people are in good spirits, and employ every hour, when they are not embodied for common defense, in erecting blockhouses and stockades, the better to insure safety to their families." (AMERICAN STATE PAPERS, IV, 294.)

†The seeming indifference of governmental officials to the sufferings of the Cumberland people is evinced by the following communication received from Secretary Knox under date of July 29, 1794: "With respect to destroying the Lower Towns, however vigorous such a measure might be, or whatever good consequences might result from it, I am instructed especially by the President to say that he does not consider himself authorized to direct any such measure, more especially as the whole subject was before the last session of Congress, who did not think proper to authorize or direct offensive operations." (Secretary Knox to Governor Blount, quoted by Ramsey, ANNALS OF TENNESSEE, p. 609.)

‡James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 4.

§James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 2.

In the western states, miles from the sea coast, the settlers were obliged to give salt to the cattle. This was a source of wonderment to European travelers. Cf. Michaux, "Travels in the West," WESTERN TRAVELS, III, 246.

Hanna from the time he left Buchanan's Station until the year 1807 is not known with certainty.* On September 2 of that year he purchased two hundred acres in Wilson County from Samuel Sugg at the price of one dollar per acre.† The tract bordered on Sugg's Creek, seventeen miles from Nashville and fourteen from Lebanon.§ The deed for the purchase of the land stated that John Hanna was of Wilson County.

Michaux, traveling through this area in 1802, left a detailed description of the neighborhood:

Between Nashville and Fort Blount the plantations, although always isolated in the woods, are nevertheless, upon the road within two or three miles of each other. The inhabitants live in comfortable log houses; the major part keep negroes, and appear to live happy and in abundance. For the whole space the soil is but slightly undulated, at times very even, and in general excellent.§

The settlers all wore homespun clothes. The Hannas were no exception. John Calvin Hanna in his "Autobiography" referred to the fact that his father made shoes and his grandmother spun flax.¶ Describing his own attire during his youth in Middle Tennessee, he wrote: "I was dressed in the fashion of little country boys, a single long shirt that came almost to my ankles."# Joseph Guild, recalling this early period, wrote in his volume, OLD TIMES IN TENNESSEE:

Silks, muslins, crepes, poplins, and other expensive dress-goods were unknown to our people. If a calico dress was bought at our country store or from a peddler it created great excitement and was narrated through the neighborhood. The store bill of a family did not amount to \$20 a year.**

Owing to the excessive cost of transportation to the settlement, goods, on the whole, were priced beyond the modest means of most of the colonists. On this point Michaux observed:

The cause of their being so dear may be in some measure attributed to the expense of carriage, which is much greater on account of the amazing distance the boats destined for

*Sumner County land records reveal the purchase of 320 acres of land on the north fork of Red River by a John Hanna on November 21, 1794, and the resale of this land on January 19, 1796, for one hundred pounds. (Sumner County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," I, 185 and 234. Sumner County Courthouse, Gallatin, Tennessee.) The will book of Sumner County ("Will Book," I, 183) shows that there was another John Hanna in this county, usually, however, referred to as John D. Hanna in the records.

†Wilson County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," C, 139 (Wilson County Courthouse, Lebanon, Tennessee.) Wilson County was created from Sumner County in 1799. Cf. John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2.

‡John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2.

§Michaux, "Travels to the West," WESTERN TRAVELS, III, 257.

¶John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," pp. 12 and 13.

#John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 11.

** (Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1859), p. 40.

Tennessee have to go up the Ohio. In fact, after having passed Limestone, the place where they unload for Kentucky, and which is four hundred and twenty miles from Pittsburgh, they have still to make a passage up the river of six hundred and nineteen miles to reach the mouth of the river Cumberland and a hundred and eighty miles to arrive at Nashville, which on the whole, comprises a space of one thousand five hundred and twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, of which twelve hundred are by water.*

This was the status of affairs in Middle Tennessee when the last five of the nine children of John and Margaret Hanna were born—Frances Brown, named for her maternal grandmother, March 9, 1800; Isaac Newton, August 31, 1802; Josiah Milton, August 28, 1804; Elhanan Allen, January 29, 1807; and Margaret Jane Hanna, March 1, 1809.† The naming of the fifth son Isaac Newton after the famous physicist of that name is characteristic of the custom, then in vogue, of calling children after distinguished men of the epoch.

In accordance with the love of the Scotch-Irish for education and the injunction of the Presbyterian Synod to its ministry to "give special attention to the good education of children as being intimately connected with morality and religion," the instruction of the Hanna children was not neglected. This opinion is collaborated by the notes of Michaux who observed:

Throughout the western country the children are kept punctually at school, where they learn reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic. These schools are supported at the expense of the inhabitants, who send for masters as soon as the population and their circumstances permit. . . . Upon the Ohio, and in the Barrens, where the settlements are farther apart, the inhabitants have not yet been able to procure this advantage, which is the object of solicitude in every family.‡

Wherever there was a resident Presbyterian minister, there was usually a school offering a classical education. The reception of such instruction by the eldest son of John Hanna, George Hamilton Hanna, can be deduced from the fact that he later became surveyor in Pope County, Illinois,§ and had in his possession "a good library which he brought with him to his new home and which for years, with one exception, was the only respectable collection of books to be found outside of Golconda."¶ The presence of Ruddiman's LATIN GRAMMAR among these volumes# is a further indication of the owner's education.

*Michaux, "Travels in the West," WESTERN TRAVELS, III, 251.

†James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 4.

‡Michaux, "Travels in the West," WESTERN TRAVELS, III, 250.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 9.

¶C. P. Bozman, "George H. Hanna," an unidentified newspaper clipping found in the scrapbook of Mrs. Agnes S. Crawford, of Brownfield, Illinois, a daughter of George Hamilton Hanna. It has been reprinted in HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 10.

#John C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 21.

While the insistence by the Presbyterian Synod on education for the laity kept the level of culture astonishingly high in the Scotch-Irish pioneer settlements fortunate enough to secure ministerial supplies, the practice of setting high educational standards for the clergy inevitably led to a shortage of pastors on the frontier. Consequently many of the rapidly developing congregations unable to obtain the services of a minister, even on a part-time basis, pleaded with the Synod for a lowering of its educational requirements for the clergy, such as was being resorted to by the Methodists in the western country. When their petition was not granted, they formed the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The Hanna family remained with the traditional body,[†] and John Hanna became an elder in that organization.[‡] He was also probably serving the community in the capacity of justice of the peace.[§]

By the second decade of the nineteenth century the children of John and Margaret Hanna were mature enough to establish homes of their own. On January 1, 1811,[¶] George Hamilton Hanna married Margaret Crawford, of Wilson County, Tennessee. Two children were born of this marriage: Selina Christiana and John Calvin Hanna. Margaret (Crawford) Hanna died in March, 1816, of a new and strange disease which ravaged the area in and about Nashville during that spring with appalling fatality, and to which the puzzled physicians gave the name 'cold plague.'[#] Among the others who succumbed to this pestilence, probably influenza, were: her parents, James and Christiana Crawford and James Hamilton, the brother of John Hanna's wife, Margaret (Hamilton) Hanna.^{**} After the death of his wife, George Hamilton Hanna returned with his two small children to the home of his parents.

William Preston and James Hervey, second and fourth sons of John Hanna, were married in Davidson County on May 20, 1816, to Jane and Elizabeth Crawford, sisters of the deceased wife of their brother George H. Hanna.^{††} These marriages were characteristic of a Scotch-Irish pioneer custom of

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*James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 15. Cf. Pope County, Illinois, "Marriage Records," A, 6, (Pope County Courthouse, Golconda, Illinois.)

†Letter of Mrs. Ella McDonald, of Ridgway, Illinois, to Mrs. Emily Harriet Johnston, of Akron, Ohio.

‡"Session Record," HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 10.

§The name John Hanna appears as the magistrate who officiated at the marriage of Redley Wynne to Fanny Mills on September 5, 1816. (W. P. Bouton, "Marriage Bonds, Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee," in TENNESSEE RECORDS, BIBLE RECORDS, AND MARRIAGE BONDS, compiled by Jeanette Acklen, Nashville: Cullom and Ghertner, 1933, I, 435.

¶Bozman, "George H. Hanna," HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 10.

#John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 11. Cf. Guld, OLD TIMES IN TENNESSEE, p. 110.

**John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," pp. 11 and 12.

††Davidson County, Tennessee, "Marriage Records, 1788-1837" (Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville, Tennessee), p. 166.

See Appendix I, A, for a history of the Crawford family. Only those ancestors, other than Hannas, from whom this author has descended will appear in the Appendix.

brothers and sisters of one family marrying those of another. Both couples, in need of farms for their own use, assumed the leadership in the migration of the Hanna family into southern Illinois where they settled, shortly after their marriage, on Sugar Creek in Pope County.*

Before proceeding with the story of this newer generation of the Hanna family in Illinois, a pen picture of the venerable pioneer woman, the aged Mrs. Andrew Hanna, who remained in Tennessee with her daughter Sarah, will be given. It has been preserved in the following reminiscence of one of her descendants:

I can remember very distinctly seeing my great grandmother Hanna, the only one of that generation that I remember of ever having seen. I remember seeing her as she walked about the room with her staff in her hand, or as she sat by the door with her big Bible on her lap reading almost the livelong day, for she was very old and feeble and unable to do any work except knitting which she sometimes did; but my most distinct remembrance is of her as she sat by the door in the summer time and read the Bible. Her husband had been dead some years and she then lived with her daughter Sarah.†

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 13.

John Calvin Hanna wrote: "Before the state was admitted into the Union my father's two brothers, William and James Hanna, my mother's brother, James L. Crawford, and my grandmother's brother, Robert Hamilton, came to Pope County and my father and his brother John and the others named rented small farms and raised crops the following summer." ("Autobiography," p. 12.) George H. Hanna, testifying before the Supreme Court of Illinois, made the statement that he was in Golconda, Illinois, in August, 1816; June, 1817; November, 1817; and in the spring and summer of 1818. (Transcript of the case of "Field vs. Carr, et al." Copied from the notes of Judge R. Gerald Trampe, of Golconda, Illinois.) The census returns for Pope County, taken in the spring of 1818 preparatory to the admission of the Territory of Illinois into the Union, enumerates the following members of the Hanna family and their close relatives:

No.	Heads of Households	Males 21 and Up	Others
253	James Hannah	2	4
252	William Hannah	2	2
251	Robert Hamilton	2	8
247	James Craford	1	3

(ILLINOIS CENSUS RETURNS, 1810-1818, edited by Margaret Cross Norton. Vol. XXIV of ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS, Springfield: The Library, 1935, 151.) Evidently George Hanna and his two children were included in the household listing of James H. Hanna and John C. Hanna, in the household of William Hanna.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 2. Sarah, according to the 1820 census schedules, was the mother of five boys and four girls. (Martha Lou Houston, compiler, "Tennessee Census Reports, 1820," Washington, D. C. Mimeographed, 1936, III, No. 27, Wilson County, p. 6.) The entry was located under the name of Nathaniel Davis.

CHAPTER VI

THE HANNA FAMILY IN ILLINOIS, 1819—1848

By the end of the second decade of the nineteenth century the American frontier had passed beyond Middle Tennessee. From a population of seven thousand pioneers in 1790, the number of inhabitants in the district had expanded by 1820 to two hundred and eighty thousand. As usual with the passing of a frontier profound changes had taken place in the society left behind. Large farmers and plantation owners had replaced many of the original settlers and land values had increased until it was practically impossible for small farmers to buy land for their offspring. Furthermore, the use of slave labor and hired help by the newcomers had created a class distinction not present during the days of settlement when the usual man power, except for an occasional slave, was that given by members of the family or co-operative neighbors.

Under those circumstances John Hanna and his sons determined to move once more in pursuit of the frontier. This statement is substantiated by the following account left by James E. Y. Hanna:

John and Margaret Hanna were of the well to do middle class who removed West for two reasons. They would not own slaves, and without doing so they could not have a social standing,* and secondly, they could purchase land cheaper for their large family there than they could purchase it in Tennessee.†

This attitude of John Hanna was similar to that expressed by other pioneers, such as the famous minister of the Gospel in the West, Peter Cartwright, who in the spring of 1823 transferred his activities from Kentucky to Illinois because as he later asserted:

I had a young and growing family of children . . . was poor, owned a little farm of about 150 acres, lands around me were high, and rising in value. My daughters would soon be grown up. I did not see any probable means by which I could settle them around or near us. Moreover, I had no right to expect our children to marry into wealthy families and I did not desire it if it could be so, and by chance they might marry into slave families. . . . Besides I saw there was a marked distinction made between young people raised without work and those that had to work for their living.‡

*To appreciate the extent of slavery in Wilson County it is necessary only to note that of the county's population of fourteen thousand, eight hundred, three thousand, eight hundred were slaves; that of the twenty-three hundred heads of families listed in the 1820 census schedules, over eight hundred were slaveholders.

†James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 3.

‡AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF PETER CARTWRIGHT, p. 244.

Under similar conditions in the past the Hannas had married into slaveholding families. An inventory of the estate of George Hamilton, father of Margaret (Hamilton) Hanna, proves that he was a slaveholder.* Margaret's brother James held slaves until his death, when convinced of the evil of keeping his fellowmen in bondage, he provided for their freedom in his will. Nathaniel Davis, husband of Sarah Hanna, was the owner of nineteen slaves. The brothers of the wives of George, James, and William Hanna were likewise slaveholders.†

John Hanna and his sons, however, could not reconcile slavery with their conscience, being as they were in accord with the Presbyterian Assembly's declaration of 1818:

We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another as a gross violation of the most precious and sacred rights of human nature, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which requires us to love our neighbors as ourselves, and as totally irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel of Christ, which enjoin that 'all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.'‡

In the fall of 1818 final preparations for the removal of the family to Pope County, Illinois, where William P. and James H. Hanna had already settled, was commenced. On August 11, the Hanna homestead on Suggs Creek was sold for twelve hundred dollars#—a five hundred percent increase over the original cost of the land in 1807—and a cabin was erected on Stone River as temporary quarters for the family until a boat could be constructed for the trip to Illinois.**

Approximately six weeks were spent in building the craft for the journey. Mrs. C. P. Bozman in her sketch of George H. Hanna stated that the family traveled to Illinois in two pirogues lashed together,†† but the description left by John C. Hanna in his "Autobiography,"‡‡ indicates that the Hannas built one of the so-called Kentucky boats, which by 1818 had superseded the

*Davidson County, "Wills I and II," p. 45. (Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville, Tennessee.)

†Davidson County, "Wills III and IV," p. 456: "It is my will that all my estate both real and personal be sold except the Negroes . . . the Negroes to be hired out until the men make four hundred dollars and the women three hundred each and as soon as the Negroes make the above sum they are to go free, my negro woman Jude to go free from the date hereof."

‡Houston, "Tennessee Census Reports, 1820," III, No. 27, p. 6.

§John C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4.

¶Mode, SOURCE BOOK FOR CHURCH HISTORY, p. 565.

#Wilson County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," G, 199.

**John C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 13. There is a record of the purchase of twenty acres of land on Stone Creek by a John Hanna dated April 23, 1818. ("Index to Deeds," Davidson County Courthouse, Nashville.)

††Bozman, "George H. Hanna," HISTORY OF GOLCONDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, p. 9. Pirogues were canoe-like crafts hollowed out of cypress trees.

‡‡John C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 12.

unstable pirogues as a means of travel. This later type of barge was constructed by covering oblong frames, varying in size from twenty to fifty feet in length and from ten to fourteen in breadth, with squared planks to which sides like the walls of a house were attached. Either the entire vessel or part of it was covered with a roof.

If some members of a family had already preceded the main group into the new territory to plant a crop for the following year, as was the case with the Hanna family, the most desirable time for departure was after the yield on the old farm had been gathered in and sold. Consequently, it was early December before the three young sons of John Hanna—John Calvin,* Newton, and Milton Hanna—and George F. Hamilton, their cousin, started with the cattle and hogs on the overland trip to Illinois, and the others entered the boat for the journey down the river.† The time was a little late for them to secure full advantage of the autumnal high water, which for the tributaries of the Ohio usually receded during the first few weeks of December.

The water route followed the Stone River to its junction with the Cumberland, a distance of six to eight miles, thence continued down the Cumberland to the Ohio River, almost two hundred miles away. The Cumberland having a gentle current and being free of obstructions was navigable—even for boats—the entire distance from Nashville to its mouth at the Ohio. Only the slightest glimpse of this portion of the trip has been preserved by John Calvin Hanna, who recollected that his father “was making a pair of shoes as the boat floated smoothly down the river,” and his grandmother “sat near him spinning flax on the little wheel.”‡

From Smithland, where the Cumberland empties into the Ohio, to Golconda—a distance of approximately twenty miles—the raft had to be pulled upstream. For this purpose James H. Hanna, James L. Crawford, and George Knox Hamilton, a son of Robert Hamilton, met the craft a short distance up the Cumberland River and assisted it to ascend the Ohio.§ At sunrise on January 2, 1819, the boat moored at Golconda;¶ and John Hanna, his wife, and children, and two small grandchildren set foot in Illinois, which had become a state of the Union just four weeks previously on December 4, 1818. Despite the falling snow, the boys who had driven the cattle were there to meet them.# The journey from Tennessee to Illinois had taken approximately three weeks.**

Golconda, capital of Pope County, Illinois, consisted at that date of a handful of log cabins and a tavern clustered around Lusk's Ferry. The county with a population of slightly less than two thousand numbered only some three hundred and twenty families. The state itself had managed to scout up a probable population of forty thousand as recorded in the 1818

*This John C. Hanna was the uncle of the author of the “Autobiography” and is not to be confused with the latter who was the son of George Hamilton Hanna.

†John Calvin Hanna, “Autobiography,” p. 13.

‡John Calvin Hanna, “Autobiography,” p. 13.

§John Calvin Hanna, “Autobiography,” p. 13.

¶James E. Y. Hanna, “Genealogy,” p. 3.

#John Calvin Hanna, “Autobiography,” p. 13.

**John Calvin Hanna, “Autobiography,” p. 13.

census.* In the northern and central parts of the state and away from the rivers and roads in the southern section stretched large, unpopulated regions, where breadth-taking tales of robberies and murders or escapes from the Indians were still in the making. Wolves, black bears, panthers, wildcats, deer—as many as twenty in a drove—as well as small game and flocks of turkey roamed the hillsides.

Except for the district around Kaskaskia and Cahokia, where the French had settled early, Illinois in 1819 was a comparatively new community. Only six per cent of the population had resided in the state as long as nineteen years; thirty-one per cent, nine years; and thirty-seven and a half per cent, four years. On January 2, 1819, six-sevenths of the public land in the Shawneetown land district, in which Pope County was located, was still up for sale.

Sharing in the common opinion that the richest land to own was that which grew the forests, the Hanna men purchased wooded sections in Township 13S, Range 6E, as follows:

John Hanna	N. W. Quarter of	Section 22	January 11
John Hanna	S. W. Quarter of	Section 22	March 13
James Hanna	S. E. Quarter of	Section 22	March 13
George Hanna	S. E. Quarter of	Section 29	March 13
George Hanna	N. E. Quarter of	Section 29	March 13
John C. Hanna	S. W. Quarter of	Section 29	March 13
William Hanna	S. W. Quarter of	Section 28	March 13

Technically all government land was to be sold at public sale to the highest bidder, but the bulk of the land in Illinois was disposed of at private sale at the minimum price of two dollars an acre under a credit system which permitted payment to be made in four annual installments of one-fourth the total purchase price each. Solon J. Buck, after studying the land records of Illinois, concluded that "practically all the purchasers took advantage of the credit system and most of them bought only the minimum amount."[†]

On April 20, 1820, Congress passed an act reducing the price of land to one dollar and a quarter an acre with all credit arrangements for its purchase

*The Illinois Census of 1818 had been taken to determine whether or not the territory had the necessary population for statehood. Over-zealous commissioners had not hesitated to include every possible name in the schedules as can be seen in the report for Gallatin County where a Mr. Trimmer is listed as head of a family of fifty, although this group, on its way to the English Settlement, was merely passing through the county when recorded. It is interesting to note in this regard the evident padding of the census returns in the enumeration of the James H. and William P. Hanna households in which John and George Hanna and his two small children were included in the figures reported, although according to George Hanna's own words he "first came as a resident of Pope County, January 2, 1819." (Illinois Supreme Court, "Field vs. Carr.")

[†]Pope County, Illinois, "Patent Record" (Pope County Courthouse, Golconda, Illinois), I, 73 and 80.

[‡]Solon Justus Buck, ILLINOIS IN 1818, Vol. I of CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS (Springfield: Illinois Centennial Commission, 1917), 46.

LANDS ENTERED IN ILLINOIS 1818

Tracts in the Edwardsville district have been taken from the Tract Book; those in the Kaskaskia district from the Applications Books; and those in the Shawneetown district from the Tract Book and Entry Books. These records are in the auditor's office, Springfield, Illinois. Entries in the Illinois part of the Vincennes district have been printed from the Entry Books in the general land office, Washington, D. C. Lands included in the old surveys have been plotted from copies of the plans in the surveyor's office, St. Louis, made for and certified by F. R. Conway, surveyor of the public lands in the states of Illinois and Missouri, February 7, 1858 (bound volume in the auditor's office, Springfield). The boundaries of the Wabash salt reservation have been taken from *American State Papers, Public Lands*, 3:25.



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discontinued. The next year on March 2, 1821, a relief act was enacted providing a three-fold compensation for those still paying for their land under the old two-dollar rate. These latter were permitted to return unpaid portions of their land, to complete payment for it on the cash basis of one dollar and a quarter an acre, or to continue the installment payments at the original two dollar an acre price with the remaining installment time doubled. The Hannas chose the last plan and on June 14, 1824, received full title to their land.*

After hastily constructing a camp, the family spent their first months in Illinois cultivating the ground for spring planting and preparing the wood to be used in building a house which was ready for occupancy by the end of the first summer.† The cattle and hogs were set free to roam in the woods and feed on the wild vegetation, the only care exercised on them being the registration of their distinguishing mark with the county clerk.‡

The phenomenal rapidity with which the pioneers advanced into the wilderness usually resulted in their deprivation of church facilities for some time after settlement. This lack of a place of worship in their new surroundings was a source of grave concern to the Hanna family especially as the pressure of erecting a new home decreased. Consequently, when in accordance with the Plan of Union§ Nathan B. Derrow, a Congregational minister sent to Illinois by the Connecticut Missionary Society, visited Golconda in the fall of 1819, seven members of the Hanna family were among the original group of sixteen who organized under Derrow's direction the First Presbyterian Church of Golconda, Illinois.¶ The record of the meeting of

*United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, "Final Credit Certificates," Nos. 411-416 (Washington, D. C.) Photostatic copies.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 13.

‡On October 14, 1820, John C. Hanna recorded his livestock mark as follows: "Ear mark to wit, A smooth crop in each ear." (Letter of R. Gerald Trampe, of Golconda, Illinois, December 3, 1952.)

§In 1801 the Presbyterians and Congregationalists perfected a plan which enjoined upon the missionaries of both sects working in the new settlements of the West to arrange for mutual accommodations for religious affiliates of both groups. Further provision was made that a Presbyterian church might enjoy the ministrations of a Congregationalist clergyman or vice versa. (Peter Mode, *FRONTIER SPIRIT IN AMERICAN CHRISTIANITY* (New York: Macmillan Company, 1923,) p. 64.

Golconda's Presbyterian Church is a perfect example of the correctness of the observation of William Warren Sweet to the effect that "such organizations as the American Home Missionary Society and even the Connecticut Missionary Society although supported by New England Congregationalists were working in the West to form Presbyterian churches." (William Warren Sweet, "Religion and the Westward March," *OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL QUARTERLY*, L, January to March, 1941, 76. This co-operation of the Congregationalists in establishing Presbyterian churches was probably due, according to Sweet, to their conviction that the Presbyterian form of government could more effectively meet the needs of the American frontier than could that of Congregationalism.

¶HISTORY OF GOLCONDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, p. 1.

these pioneers, representing in all only six families, with an itinerant minister not even of their own religious sect for the purpose of establishing a Presbyterian Congregation in Pope County, Illinois, follows:

Golconda, Illinois, October 23d, A. D. 1819. This day a number of Presbyterians convened at the Court House for examination preparatory to the planting of a Church in this place. Sixteen persons, whose names are hereafter recorded, gave their names for members in a Presbyterian Church in this place, and after an inquiry respecting their belief and practice, it was resolved to be planted in a church state tomorrow. Accordingly on Lord's Day, the 24th of this month, after a discourse from Romans, 4th Chapter, the Church was planted by the persons aforesaid making the following Confession and Covenant. . . . They are therefore hereby declared a regular Church of Christ, and as such recommended to the fellowship of Sister Churches, and to the attention of Embassadors of Jesus Christ. By me Nathan B. Derrow, V. D. M., Missionary for Connecticut.*

The congregation organized that night in the little log courthouse is the oldest extant Presbyterian Church in the State of Illinois.† The sixteen original members were: James E. and Eliza Willis; Joshua and Jane Scott; David B., Francis, and Agnes Glass; Sarah Ferguson; George Hodge; John Margaret, George H., William P., Jane, James H. and Elizabeth Hanna.‡

On Monday, October 25, 1819, the newly formed congregation met again and resolved that

they will meet for the worship of God on His Holy Sabbaths . . . when in case no approved minister of the Gospel is present, the religious services shall be prayer, praise, and the reading of approved Sermons at the direction of the Elder or Elders of the church.§

The Reverend Nathan Derrow duly recorded this resolution and departed from the infant congregation, never again to visit the church he had been so instrumental in founding. Without minister or church building the group assembled each week at the home of Francis Glass for prayer meetings. On March 18, 1820, John Hanna was installed as an elder of the congregation and retained the position until his death in 1834.¶ His son, George H.

*"First Session Record of the First Presbyterian Church of Golconda, Illinois," HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 1.

†Three other Presbyterian Churches had been organized in Illinois before the one at Golconda: Sharon, in September, 1816; Shoal Creek and Edwardsville, in March of 1819. None of these congregations has survived.

‡HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, p. 1. The small number of charter members was not unusual for frontier churches. Sweet in his work, RELIGION ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER, II, PRESBYTERIANS states that the average size of early Presbyterian churches was often less than twenty members. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1936, p. 60.)

§HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, p. 2.

¶HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, p. 71.

Hanna, served as Clerk of the Session, assuming the office in 1825.*

After holding prayer meetings for approximately twenty years in the Glass homestead, the members of Golconda's Presbyterian Church decided to build a structure for religious services. A whipsaw was used to cut the boards. Theodore S. McCoy wrote of this building:

In 1840 a frame building, called 'Bethel Church,' was erected in the Hodgville neighborhood. It was a large, bare, barn-like room, unfinished on the inside, and with neither windows or doors in place. The seats were without backs. When communion services were held the tables would be laid, very much the same as our picnic tables of today, with the seats on either side of the table. All communicants would march in at one end, on either side of the table, and sit down to partake of the Lord's Supper, and immediately after the service would march out at the other end.†

By the time this building was sold in 1858, the Hannas, except the family of George H., had moved from the vicinity so that this very inadequate structure was the only church they had had in that neighborhood.

The Reverend Benjamin F. Spilman, whose parents lived for a few years in the Hodgville neighborhood, furnished what meager ministerial services the community enjoyed between the years 1824 and 1857. Of him Doctor A. Norton later wrote:

Presbyterianism in Illinois owes much to B. F. Spilman. He was the pioneer in the state. For a time he was the only Presbyterian minister connected with the Assembly, residing and steadily laboring in this vast domain.‡

Lucy Spilman, a sister of the Reverend B. F. Spilman, married John C. Hanna, third son of John Hanna, in White County, Illinois, on September 12, 1822.§ Francis Glass, whose home for so many years served as the place of religious worship for the community, was located in Section 23, just east of the Hannas. Joseph, a son of Francis Glass, married Frances Brown Hanna on October 20, 1824.¶ In Section 31, to the southwest of the land taken up by George Hanna, lived John Crawford. In December, 1820, George Hanna took Agnes, a daughter of John Crawford, as his second wife. # On July 30, 1823, Isaac Newton Hanna married another daughter of John Crawford,

*James E. Y. Hanna, "The Pioneer Families of Golconda Presbyterian Church," an address read at the 80th anniversary of the Presbyterian Church in Golconda. (HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, p. 25.

†HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS, p. 47.

‡Norton, HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ILLINOIS, p. 285.

§Christine H. Steere, "Genealogical Chart of the Benjamin Franklin Hanna Family," a manuscript prepared for the writer in August of 1951.

¶Pope County, Illinois, "Marriage Records," (Pope County Courthouse, Golconda), A, 15.

#James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 5. The marriage is probably recorded at the county courthouse for White County, Illinois. No record of marriage bonds was kept in Pope County before 1822.

named Eleanor.* These girls were second cousins to George Hanna's first wife and to the wives of William P. and James H. Hanna.† According to county records, William Preston Hanna officiated at the marriage of his brother Isaac to Eleanor Crawford and also at subsequent marriages in the family until his death in 1845, at which time George H. Hanna took over his duties of justice of the peace of Pope County.‡

Other neighbors of the Hanna family included George Hodge; James Pittulo, an educated gentleman from Scotland; Dr. William Sims, M. D.; and William Rambeau and James Alcorn, later of Regulator fame. Most of these men were of more than average intelligence and moral caliber.§ The settlement was at first called Hanna Hills, but later when the public school of the district was built on George Hodge's land it became known as Hodgville.¶

During the first years of residence of the Hanna family in Illinois the education of the younger generation was confined to parental efforts. Many of the early settlers in Illinois were from the southern states and unaccustomed to tax-supported schools. As a consequence of their hostile attitude the state constitution of 1818 had contained no provisions for the instruction of the young. Regarding the status of public education in Illinois as late as 1837, J. M. Peck in his immigrants' guide stated:

Notwithstanding the liberal provisions in funds and land for education, little has yet been done by the legislature in providing a system for common schools.¶

In September of 1821 George H. Hanna opened a school---most probably the first school in Pope County**---in a little log house which the neighbors had built for him on his land. While a description of this building is not available, that for another constructed eight years later by the patrons of Mr. Hanna's school follows:

The school house was the usual style of school houses of that day in new countries. It was built of round logs. One log was cut out at the end and one at one side for windows, no sash, no glass. On the worst days we put a board against the window on the outside and propped it with a pole set leaning against the board to hold it up. The chimney of this one was a trifle different from those of most of the school houses. Near one end a log partition was built when the house was built and then

*Pope County, Illinois, "Marriage Records," A, 6.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 7.

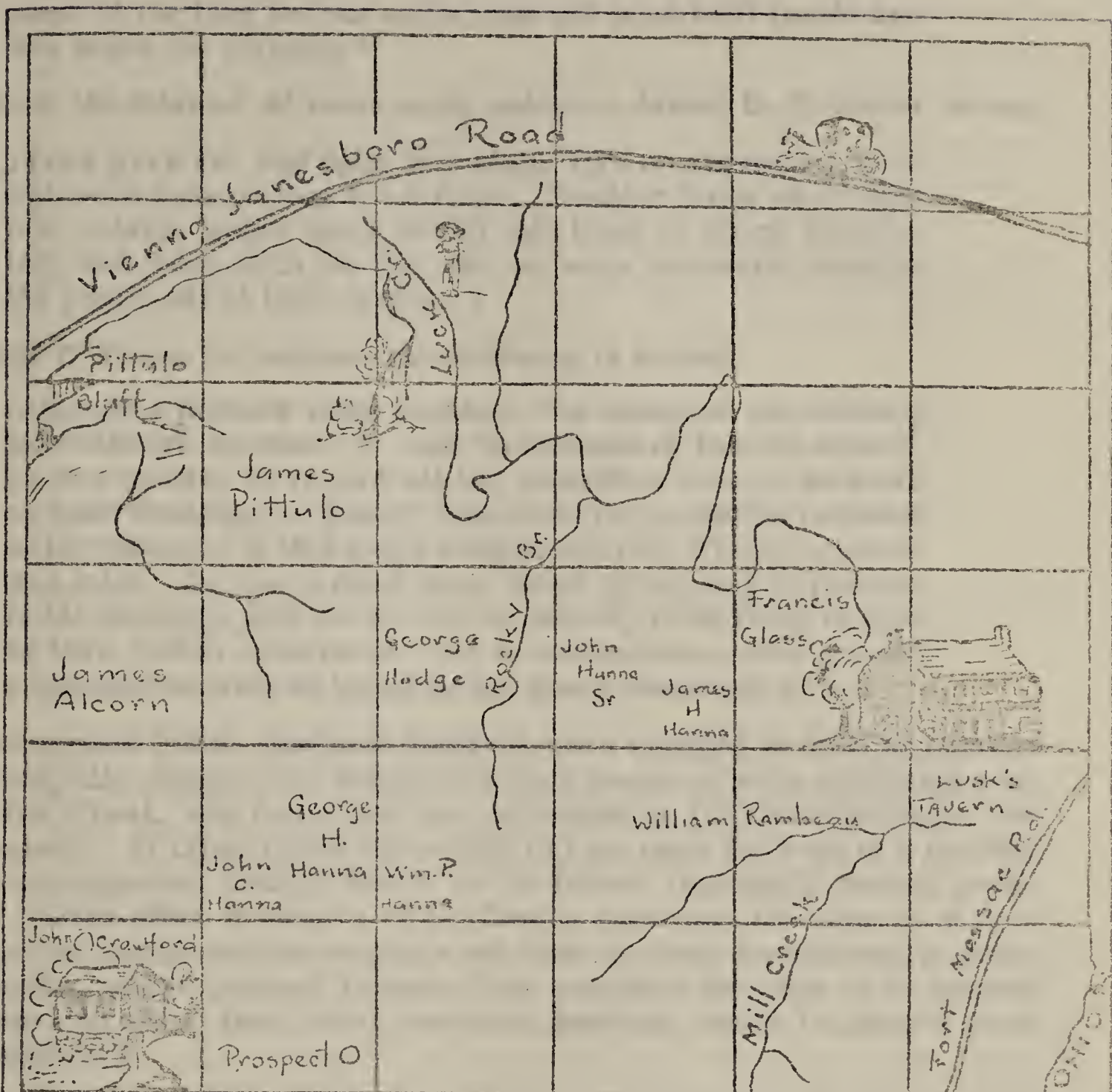
‡Pope County, Illinois, "Marriage Records," A, 6, 15, 57, 291, 357, 358, and 372. Apparently William Hanna was the first justice of the peace for Pope County, Illinois.

§James E. Y. Hanna, "Pope County Historical Reminiscences by J. E. Y. Hanna," Chapter XIX of HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, ILLINOIS, compiled by O. J. Page (Metropolis: O. J. Page, 1900), p. 149.

¶James E. Y. Hanna, "Pope County Historical Reminiscences," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, p. 148.

#J. M. Peck, GAZETTEER OF ILLINOIS (Philadelphia: Grigg and Elliott, 1837), p. 66.

**John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 15; James E. Y. Hanna, "Reminiscences of Pope County," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, p. 154.



TOWNSHIP

RANGE

13 S

6 E

Pope County, Illinois - 1819

Adapted from "Historical Pictorial Map of Pope County,"
by Loraine Waters, appearing in POPE COUNTY NOTES by
John W. Allen (Carbondale: Museum of Natural and Social
Sciences, Southern Illinois University, 1949).

some of the logs cut out and a bank and jamb built inside and this made the chimney.*

Describing the interior of these early schools, James E. Y. Hanna wrote:

Trees were cut and split into slabs five or six inches thick and were laid on logs for a floor. Smaller trees were split into halves, auger holes bored into them in which to drive legs and these, with the flat side up, were the seats on which the pupils sat at their studies.†

Of George H. Hanna as teacher, the following is known:

Although a pioneer from boyhood, his manners and bearing were always refined. A real 'gentleman of the old school' he was careful to regard all the amenities that go to make up good breeding, a quality that could be profitable imitated by the teachers of this more enlightened day. His government was mild. He was a mild man, never giving way to passion in his dealings with his family or school; preferring to rule by love rather than force, and in consequence, was greatly respected as well as loved by the young under his care.‡

In subsequent years itinerant teachers were engaged to open up schools in the Hodgville community. Sometimes good teachers were available; such as Mr. Ira Wheat, who came into the settlement in 1827 and introduced the silent school. At other times the school did not open for lack of a teacher. In such emergencies George Hanna or his father repeatedly turned pedagogue.§ Later other members of the family embraced teaching as a profession, thus continuing the example set them by their forefathers in frontier Illinois, where pioneer farmers had assumed the role of classroom instructors in order that their cherished heritage might be passed on to their children.¶

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 18.

†James E. Y. Hanna, "Reminiscences of Pope County," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, p. 154.

‡Bozman, "George H. Hanna," HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 9.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," pp. 16 and 17.

¶Members of the John Hanna family who have been teachers, so far as the writer knows, are: John Hanna; George H. Hanna; James Hervey Hanna, who taught at Shiloh Hill, Illinois; Benjamin J. F. Hanna; the Reverend John Calvin Hanna, who taught in Ohio and some of the southern states as well as in Southern Illinois; John Calvin Hanna, Jr., supervisor of secondary schools in Illinois; his sister, Adella Martha Hanna; Agnes Sabina Hanna; Finley, Albert S., Mary Josephine, Agnes C. and Ellen Augusta Hanna, children of James E. Y. Hanna; May and Maud Hanna, daughters of Robert Milton Hanna. Unless otherwise mentioned all the above taught in the public schools of southern or central Illinois. Albert S. Hanna taught also in the high schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New York; John Calvin Hanna, Jr., in the high schools of Columbus, Ohio, and Oak Park, Illinois. Margaret, Ellen, and Dorothea Hanna, great, great granddaughters of James Hervey Hanna, have taught in St. Louis, Missouri.

The course of study in the early schools of southern Illinois consisted principally of spelling and reading. A few pupils took penmanship lessons. Arithmetic was taught only to the advanced students for many parents felt that the knowledge of figures was unnecessary for those who were to engage in farm work. Instruction in grammar was not too common. "Occasionally a teacher would venture to include English grammar," wrote Robert W. Patterson, reminiscing on the pioneer schools of southern Illinois, "but in the earlier years of my youth, I knew of no teacher who attempted to give instruction in grammar or geography."* The children in the Hodgville settlement were more fortunate in this respect. Concerning this aspect of his education in the year 1827 John Calvin Hanna wrote:

Mr. Hodge's son Samuel then took charge of the school for three months. As yet I had not studied arithmetic, geography or grammar any. I took up grammar and studied diligently according to the plan of that day. I used Lindley Murray's grammar. I was then thirteen years old.†

George Hanna attended personally to the mathematical education of his son. Of this John Calvin wrote:

I was fourteen years old when father lost his health. . . . During that summer my father began to give me some idea of arithmetic. He gave me a few examples in the primary rules. He had previously prepared me a numeration and multiplication table and I had pretty thoroughly committed them to memory. I worked a few examples in addition, subtraction, and multiplication.‡

The Reverend B. F. Spilman organized the ever-popular singing school in the Hodgville district, and likewise debating societies were formed in which questions such as the following received serious attention: "Resolved that pursuit is more pleasant than possession;" "Resolved that water is more useful than fire;" "Resolved that the Indians have been mistreated." While such subjects might appear trivial to sophisticated modern youth, they provided the pioneers with occasions for developing individual expression, the power to form correct opinions, and respect for the opinions of others. In respect to this John Calvin Hanna observed:

Two or three winters we had a debating society in the neighborhood which I attended pretty regularly and there laid the foundation of my success in debates afterwards; otherwise, I do not know that I should ever have been able to overcome my excessive timidity.§

Illinois was a healthful country; but in the early days the Hodgville settlement, located as it was, close to the river where thick decaying vegetation and stagnant waters poisoned the air, was often infected with fever and ague—

*Robert W. Patterson, "Early Society in Southern Illinois," *FERGUS HISTORICAL SERIES* (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1880), XIV, 121.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 17.

‡John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 17.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 19.

the scourge of the West. Of this plague, Daniel Harmon Brush wrote:

As the fall season of 1821 approached, sickness incident to the new country attacked all, both great and small. The 'fever'n ager' was in every house. Not one in the settlement, I think escaped. Some had it every day, others each alternate day. Many had the real 'shakes' and when the fit was fully on shook so violently that they could not hold a glass of water with which to check the consuming thirst that constantly beset them while the rigor lasted, nearly freezing the victim. Then came the fever, the blood seemingly at boiling heat and the flesh roasting. . . . When cool weather came the epidemic disappeared.*

Although the disease usually afflicted newcomers from Europe or the East, seasoned pioneers also succumbed. The Hanna family was no exception as John Calvin Hanna recalled:

In 1822 we were visited by the ague and fever. During the time of sickness which continued several weeks, my second brother was born and died.†

During this crisis the district around Golconda was fortunate in having obtained the services of Dr. William Sims, a medical man of no mean ability, who had received his training in the universities of Aberdeen, Scotland, and London, England. The doctor, intending to locate at Natchez, had embarked in 1818 at Cincinnati on a lumber boat bound for New Orleans, but when ice on the Ohio had made travel dangerous, he had landed at Golconda. As there was no physician within fifty miles of the settlement, the inhabitants persuaded the young Scotchman to remain. The value of a trained medical man to the community can be appreciated when the laws of the medical profession at that time are considered—laws so liberal that a person simply 'turned doctor' and proceeded to practice.

In 1820 Missouri was admitted to the Union as a slave state. At a time when money in Illinois was particularly scarce, men of wealth and property could be seen by-passing Illinois daily to settle with their slaves across the river. More and more Illinoisans, therefore, became convinced that their state should likewise introduce a slave-holding clause into its constitution in order to induce these wealthy planters to settle within its boundaries. The propriety of the proposal became the topic of discussion throughout the state, particularly in southern Illinois where many of the settlers—immigrants from slave-holding states—were already impregnated with pro-slavery prejudices. Of the debates held in the Hodgville neighborhood on this subject John C. Hanna wrote as follows:

A convention was soon to meet to revise the constitution of the state of Illinois. The state had been admitted into the Union as a free state. According to the terms of the cession

*Daniel Harmon Brush, *GROWING UP WITH SOUTHERN ILLINOIS* (Chicago: Lakeside Press, 1894), p. 24. This unhealthy condition lasted until the territory became more thickly populated and the wild land was brought under cultivation.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 16.

of 1787 it could not be admitted otherwise, but some of the citizens who had come from slave states were of the opinion that when it was once admitted it might be changed and made a slave state. The question for debate was as to whether it would be good policy. My father took the negative and it was discussed pro and con among the neighbors till I became thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery sentiments.*

In August of 1823, a general election was held in the state to determine the issue. The high degree of interest in the contest throughout the entire state is attested by the turnout of 11,612 voters for or against the proposed constitutional convention, as compared with 4,671 ballots cast in the state as a whole for the presidential election held in November of the same year. In Pope County only twenty-one per cent of those who voted in August to determine whether or not Illinois should remain a free state showed up at the polls three months later to voice their opinion on national affairs. Although the pro-slavery cause lost in the state as a whole, it was strongly upheld in Pope County where sixty-nine per cent of the votes cast favored the convention. Among the minority who registered their disapproval of the attempt to legalize slavery in Illinois, the various members of the Hanna family were numbered.†

From an early date the southern part of Pope County was infested with bands of horse thieves and counterfeiters. Several factors were responsible for the presence of these outlaws near Golconda. One such cause was the location of a natural cave, called Cave-in-Rock, about ten miles up the Ohio. This cave from early times had been a rendezvous for river pirates. Lusk's Ferry, operating across the Ohio at Golconda, likewise accounted for the settlement at its northern terminus of a motley array of pioneers—

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 20.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 20.

The anti-slavery sentiment in the family showed up again at the time of the formation of the Republican Party in Illinois. On May 29, 1856, an anti-Nebraska convention called by a group of editors in Illinois who opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories was held at Bloomington, Illinois. Benjamin J. F. Hanna, grandson of John Hanna, served as one of the secretaries of the convention, since known as the first Republican convention for the state of Illinois. (Charles A. Church, *REPUBLICAN PARTY IN ILLINOIS*, Rockford: Wilson Brothers Company, 1921, p. 31.)

Four years later when Lincoln ran on a platform hostile to the extension of slavery James E. Y. Hanna and his son Albert Smith Hanna were with the small group of 127 men in Pope County who voted for Lincoln in contrast to the 1,202 who cast their ballot for the author of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. ("Lincoln Vote and Voters in Pope County in 1860," an article in Judge R. Gerald Trampe's collection of *HERALD ENTERPRISE* clippings.) Cf. Blufford Wilson, "Southern Illinois in the Civil War," *ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1911*, p. 93. It will be noted that there is a discrepancy between the number of Lincoln voters as listed in the two articles. The figures used in this paper are those that agree with the actual election returns as filed at the County Clerk's office at Golconda, Pope County, Illinois. The family of James Hervey Hanna did not become Republicans, however, but continued to vote Democratic.

some undesirable. When the deeds of these outlaws assumed larger proportions than the legal machinery of the new-formed state could cope with a band of the more respectable citizens took the law into their own hands in an attempt to terrorize the ruffians out of the county. It seems probable that the Hannas engaged in this form of extra-legal activity.*

A notable attempt by the early Regulators to assure peace and order in Pope County centered around opposition to a gang of counterfeiters who

*Although the following incident occurred at a later date than that now under consideration, it is given as an indication of the participation of the members of the Hanna family in the Regulator Movement. As the following plainly suggests that the narrator, James E. Y. Hanna, had a personal knowledge of the events described, it is quoted in full. "Hiram Green, after completing his term in the state prison for the Sides outrage, returned to his old haunts. At one time he and a pal remained longer than usual in his old home and from their actions the people were satisfied that they were planning some evil scheme. They made no attempt to mingle with the citizens surrounding them, spent their days and portions of the night in the swamps adjacent to the creek, and part of the night at the old home for learning any news and to lay in supplies. It was thought by some that to prevent crime was better than to punish it after it was done. A meeting was called privately to consider the matter. At the place appointed sixty or seventy persons who lived near the place of rendezvous met. A magistrate in the assembly asked if any one could file the necessary affidavit so he could issue a warrant for their arrest. A man came forward and filed the affidavit and a warrant was issued. The company was divided into squads and the two men were run down and captured in a short time. Green was loud in his threats against all concerned but especially against the party who had run down and captured them. This continued until it was thought best to ignore it no longer. A private meeting was held at which the eight young men who had captured the two were present together with two or three older men who were called in to counsel them. After voicing the opinion that they would be killed secretly it was determined 'that they would not give them the opportunity but would be beforehand with them.' The eight who had been threatened then repaired to the old Green homestead and secreted themselves within sixty yards of the house to await the men sought for. About one o'clock in the morning the moon rose, and about two o'clock the men left the house. One who had been selected because he was a sure shot, fired, but the cap burst without discharging the gun. Before sunrise Green and his companions were at Brooklyn Ferry. This statement is now for the first time given to the public, the more freely that all of those who actively participated in the matter have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returned. And, perhaps, there is but one person living who was cognizant of all the facts as they occurred. (James E. Y. Hanna, "Pope County Historical Reminiscences," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, pp. 165-167.)

In 1905 the Honorable J. A. Rose in preparation for his article "Regulators and Flatheads in Southern Illinois" which was printed in Vol. XI of the ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS requested James E. Y. Hanna to write down his recollections of the affair. Mr. Hanna's reply is in the custody of the Illinois State Historical Society, Springfield. The Hanna family is not mentioned in it.

passed spurious bills throughout the countryside. Of the struggle of the 'Regulators' with these outlaws the Reverend John Crawford, a brother-in-law of George and Isaac Hanna, stated:

It was an ugly affair, some seventy-five guns and pistols were discharged. Two leading men, one of each side, being dangerously wounded, they surrendered and were committed to jail on the evidence of Cleghorn but were released on bond. Cleghorn fell into their hands and was afterwards found in the river with his throat cut. The parties, of course, did not appear at court but departed to parts unknown.*

The citizens of Pope County next attempted to get rid of the horse thieves in the vicinity. William Brown described the methods they employed as follows:

Upon a successful foray, the company with the delinquent retired into the woods, where a court was duly opened and the prisoner examined and witnesses sworn. A majority of voices acquitted or condemned. From thirty to one hundred stripes on the bare back was the common sentence with the admonition that should the offender be found again within the limits of the county he would be repunished.†

J. E. Y. Hanna was secretary at one time of the Pope County Mutual Protection Association, an organization formed for the prevention of horse stealing.‡

Interested in procuring an efficient local government and proud to be public servants, several members of the Hanna family served in various governmental offices of Pope County. John Hanna, Sr., acted as county treasurer during the years 1823-1824 and 1826-1828.§ About 1823, the governor of Illinois appointed William P. Hanna a justice of the peace; and after 1826, when the people of Illinois were given the privilege of choosing their justices, William Hanna continued to be elected to the office until his death, December 9, 1845.¶ He was particularly popular with the youth of the district and earned for himself the distinction of having performed more marriage ceremonies than any other justice in the community.#

In 1831 George Hamilton Hanna was appointed surveyor of Pope County,** which position he retained until 1853 when old age incapacitated him from

*John Crawford, "Frontier Life," an article clipped from a Golconda newspaper, date unknown. It is now in the collection of the late Theodore McCoy, of Golconda, Illinois. As evidenced by the "Deed Book" of Pope County, the leader of the counterfeiters, Sturdesvant, sold his holdings in Pope County, Illinois, in October, 1824, and moved to Kentucky.

†William H. Brown, "Early History of Illinois," FERGUS HISTORICAL SERIES (Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1880), XIV, 98.

‡Albert S. Hanna, "Hodgville, Home Neighborhood of My Youth."

§Pope County, Illinois, "County Commissioners' Record" (Pope County Courthouse, Golconda), A.

¶HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 5.

#James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 15.

**Illinois Supreme Court, "Transcript Record of 'Field vs. Carr et al'."

further activity and he relinquished his position in favor of his son, James Edward Young Hanna. The instruments which George Hanna used for his surveying were purchased for him at Philadelphia by the Reverend Benjamin Spilman who carried them on horseback to Illinois as he returned from a general assembly of his church in Pennsylvania.* In 1843 Mr. Hanna laid out the boundary line between Pope and the newly-erected county of Massac.† The following incident reveals how George Hamilton Hanna, the surveyor, mingled sympathy with his mathematics.

Once while on a surveying tour he found a worthy, industrious couple in great perplexity. The home they had redeemed from the wilderness was about to be entered from them and all their work lost for want of fifty dollars. The woman was in tears. Mr. Hanna's heart was touched and the money was advanced on the spot. I had this anecdote from the daughter of the grateful couple, who lived to accumulate a handsome property on the home saved to them by Mr. Hanna's pure, unostentatious benevolence.‡

The decades 1820-1840 witnessed the establishment in the western country of many sectarian institutions of higher learning, but as no college had yet been opened in southern Illinois in 1835 when John Calvin Hanna, son of George H., and James Hervey C. Hanna, son of William P., decided to continue their education, they matriculated at Hanover College in South Hanover, Indiana. This institution had been established under Presbyterian auspices in a little log house eight years previously as a classical school where young men might prepare for college and the ministry. John Calvin Hanna wished to study for the ministry, while the ambition of his cousin James was to prepare for the profession of doctor of medicine. John's plans were opposed by his father, but the latter yielded to his son's wishes on condition that when educated the boy would not become a lawyer.

In order to obtain the necessary funds to finance the first year of their college venture, the two young men—John was twenty-one and James eighteen—planted a crop of potatoes which could be sold down the river. While waiting for the yield, they employed their time in making barrels with which to ship their produce to market and in studying Latin under the tutelage of their neighbor, James Pittulo. A German tailor located in Golconda was engaged to make them overcoats of a fine Kentucky jean with black velvet collars, and a bootmaker was hired to build for them boots, the first they ever owned.§

In the first week of December, 1835, armed with a letter of introduction from the Reverend B. F. Spilman, the lads hailed a coal steamer going up the Ohio. The trip on the steamboat was a new experience for both of them. After various delays for loading and unloading they arrived at Hanover

*James E. Y. Hanna, "Pope County Historical Reminiscences," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, p. 143.

†Massac County, Illinois, "County Commissioners' Record," A. (Copied from the notes of Judge Trampe, of Golconda.)

‡Bozman, "George H. Hanna," HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 9.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 21.

landing, and although school had been in session for six weeks, the Hanna boys entered the regular classes in Latin, Greek, and algebra, using as texts Miles' Latin Grammar, Liber Primer, and Colburn's Algebra.*

To make their money reach as far as possible the thrifty young men rented an unfurnished room, bought furniture, and prepared their own food. James H. C. Hanna remained four years at the college†—two in the preparatory department and two in college classes—and then returned to Illinois where he continued his studies under the supervision of Dr. Sims. He later pioneered in the field of medicine in Massac County.‡ John C. Hanna alternated between study and teaching and consequently was not ordained until 1852.§ His teaching endeavors brought him into Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, and southern Illinois, where in 1844 he established an academy at Golconda.¶ In pioneer days the academy was the equivalent of our modern high school, and by the nineteenth century proportionately the same number of students attended academies as attend colleges in this twentieth century. Golconda, however, was not a good site for the enterprise. The town remained small, and John C. Hanna was soon forced to close the doors of his school to which he had given the impressive name of Forest Grove Academy.

On December 7, 1834, the venerable old father of the family, John Hanna, died after having spent his life on the American frontier. His wife, Margaret Hamilton Hanna, died seven years later on April 3, 1842.¶ Soon after the family dispersed. The federal census of 1850 for Pope County lists only the following members of the Hanna family: George H. and his sons, James E. Y., George Franklin, and Wilson Hamilton Hanna.** The record of deeds for Pope County reveals that James Hervey Hanna and his wife Elizabeth J. sold their property in the county on December 30, 1846.†† They and their children located in Randolph County, Illinois, one hundred miles up the state. It is not known when John C. and Lucy Hanna left Pope County, but it may be presumed that they did so when their hotel in Golconda was destroyed by fire.‡‡ They lived for short periods of time in White County, Illinois,

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 21.

†Letter of Albert S. Parker, President of Hanover College, to the writer under date of December 18, 1952.

‡James E. Y. Hanna, "Pope County Historical Reminiscences," HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, pp. 90, 153. Dr. Hanna died at Metropolis, Illinois, as a young man.

§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 30.

¶John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 29. In contrast to northern Illinois, where the common school system developed, southern Illinois relied on private schools. Wagon roads and river routes closely connected this section of the state with the southern states where select schools were the vogue.

#HISTORY OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, p. 3.

**United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Population Census Schedules, Seventh Census (1850), Pope County, Illinois" (Illinois State Archives, Springfield, Illinois. Microfilm copy), p. 293.

††Pope County, Illinois, "Deed Record" D, 143 (Pope County Courthouse, Golconda, Illinois.) Their 160 acre farm sold for \$420. James Hanna is listed in the 1850 census schedule for Randolph County, but not his wife.

‡‡James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 16.

in Randolph County, Illinois, in Missouri, and finally pioneered in Leavenworth, Kansas.*

John Calvin Hanna followed the others out of Pope County in 1847. His account of this move follows:

I remained in Pope County until October, 1847. I labored very hard but could do but little for myself and family and almost nothing to advance the interests of the church and nothing for the cause of education. I could not support my family by teaching, and I could not work my farm and teach for nothing. Our daughter . . . was almost two years old and would soon need to be in school and there was no prospect of any school near enough for her to attend.†

I had no title to the land on which I had made the improvements. I advertised my property for public sale . . . borrowed a light lumber wagon from my Uncle . . . and a yoke of oxen from my father and engaged my brother Wilson H. to go with me to bring them back. Early in October, 1847, we left the place not knowing what would befall us. . . . The first afternoon we traveled about twelve miles. We then came to a fine spring of water and struck a tent covering it with our new carpet; made sleeping places under it with leaves first and then our bed and bedding. In this manner traveling by day, tenting by night, some of us walking all the time, alternating with each other, we slept in a house only one night when there was an appearance of rain.‡

No doubt the experiences which induced John C. Hanna to emigrate from Pope County were typical of those which had motivated the other members of the family who had preceded him out of the county. Their withdrawal from southern Illinois coincided closely with the close of the frontier in that state.§

Perhaps a more appropriate ending to this story of the pioneer activities of the Hanna family who for over a century had lived near nature's challenging waters and formidable forests cannot be found than to quote the impression the prairies left on one of them as he passed from his old home in the hills to a new abode on the plains:

About three o'clock I arrived at Heacock's Prairie. I came to it suddenly and although I had been told I would experience a strange sensation at first and was therefore on my guard for a while, yet I had forgotten about the prairie until I was

*James E. Y. Hanna, "Genealogy," p. 16. Cf. LEAVENWORTH DAILY TIMES, April 26, 1874. This John C. is the son of John Hanna and an uncle to the John C. Hanna referred to in the following paragraph.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 30.

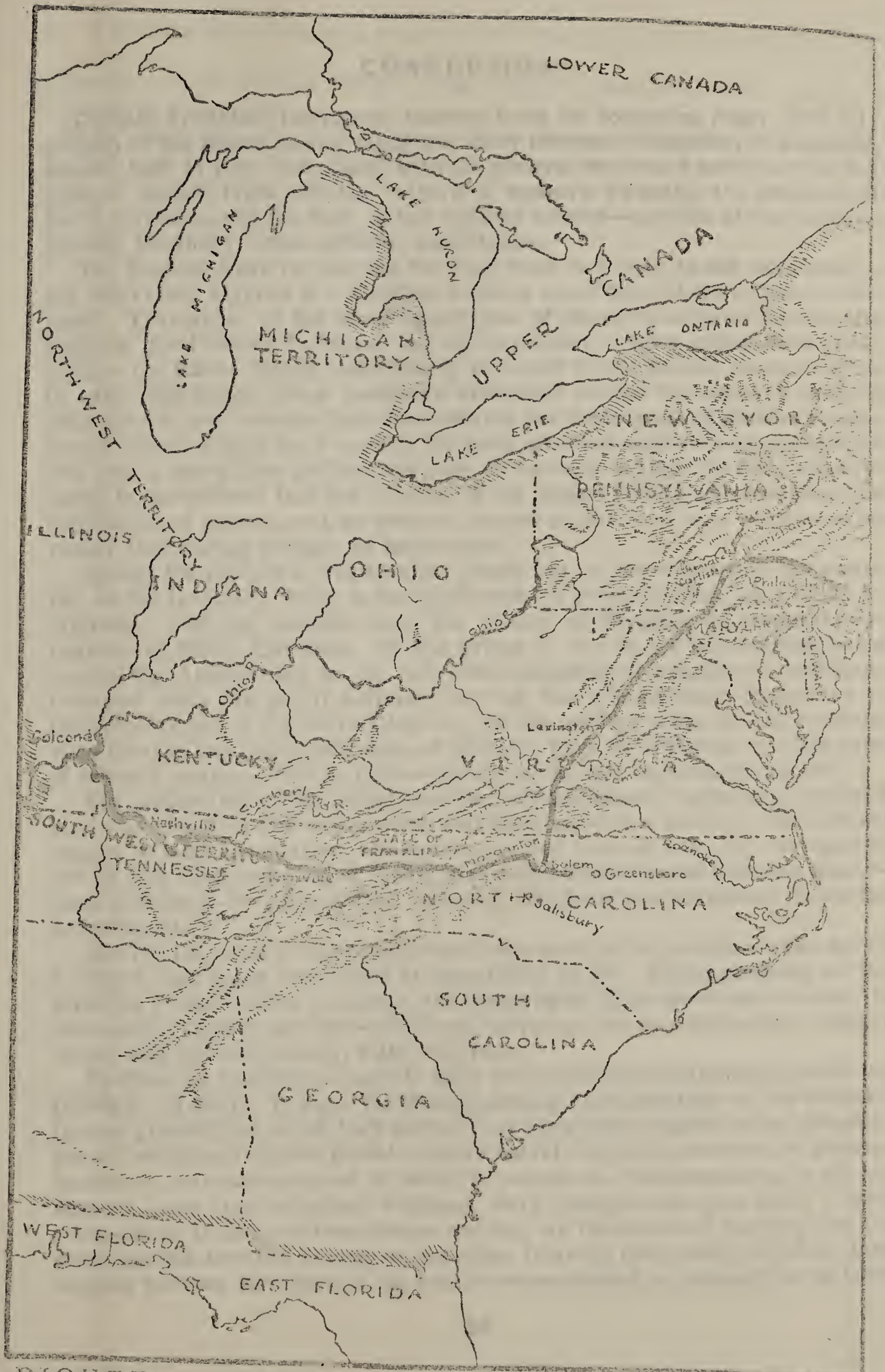
‡John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 36.

§Theodore Pease, writing the second volume of the CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, entitled it THE FRONTIER STATE, 1818-1848. It is with this latter date that the author of this thesis has chosen to close the pioneer history of the Hanna family east of the Mississippi River.

within a few feet of it. Truly it produced a sensation such as I had never experienced. I stood and gazed upon the beautiful scene for some time. Everything seemed almost as still as death. . . . After some minutes I exclaimed, "Beautiful, Beautiful!" I could see in the distance, perhaps a mile or more, several head of cattle grazing, but not a sound of bells was heard to disturb the calm stillness of the afternoon at that place.*



*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 35.



PIONEER ROUTE OF THE HANNA FAMILY

CONCLUSION

Certain arresting inferences emerge from the foregoing study. The migration of the Hanna family along the early frontiers coincided to a notable extent, both in time and place, with the general westward movement of the pioneer Scotch-Irish into the valleys of western Virginia, the plateaus of North Carolina, and the hills in the regions beyond—now the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The Hannas were not among the very first to locate in any community, but invariably arrived in a district within a short time of its initial settlement. Therefore, of the three main types of pioneers—the explorers and hunters, the frontier farmers, and the permanent, more prosperous residents—the Hanna family undoubtedly belonged to the second classification. In each generation some members remained behind the main stream of immigration and became identified with the third category of pioneers mentioned above. These were usually the ones who had entered a profession or met with a more than ordinary degree of success in life. In this regard it might be mentioned that the history of the Hanna family substantiates the hypothesis of historians that pioneer farmers moved in times of prosperity rather than during periods of depression.

Among the pioneers, John Hanna stands out as one who spent his entire life on the frontier. Born in the backwoods of Pennsylvania, as a youth he migrated with his parents down the Valley of Virginia to the piedmont regions of North Carolina. In the prime of life he led his youthful bride beyond the Alleghenies to the 'over-the-mountains' settlement, and later removed with his small children across the Cumberland Mountains to the blockhouses of the Mero District. In his mature years he followed his sons into the newly-formed state of Illinois. Thus John Hanna in a life time of seventy years—1765 to 1835—pioneered on five separate frontiers.

The occupation of the Hanna men was predominantly agrarian. Although land was abundant and cheap when they first entered a locality, they did not engage in land speculation, but each contented himself with the purchase of one or two hundred acres of forest land which he redeemed from the wilderness with back-breaking effort. Usually this land was purchased from the government.

Most of the pioneer Hannas knew no home save the log cabin or clap-board dwelling, but these were open in hospitality to all. Although living in the midst of a slave-labor economy, the majority of them were anti-slavery in sentiment. Thrifty and self-sufficient, they managed to satisfy their meager wants with spinning wheel, rifle, and plow.

Perhaps no family did more to keep the spark of Christianity alive on the frontier. This is, in fact, the distinguishing characteristic of the Hannas. In every locality in which they settled they were instrumental in the advancement of religion and good morals—particularly by good example and participation in the establishment of infant Presbyterian congregations. In all instances their first religious ventures were humble—an open field, a tent, a log-cabin school- or courthouse serving as the place of worship for the congregation they had helped to organize. In every community in which they located various members of the family were elected in recognition of their

leadership, to the highest offices in the church—presiding elder, clerk of the session, or deacon.

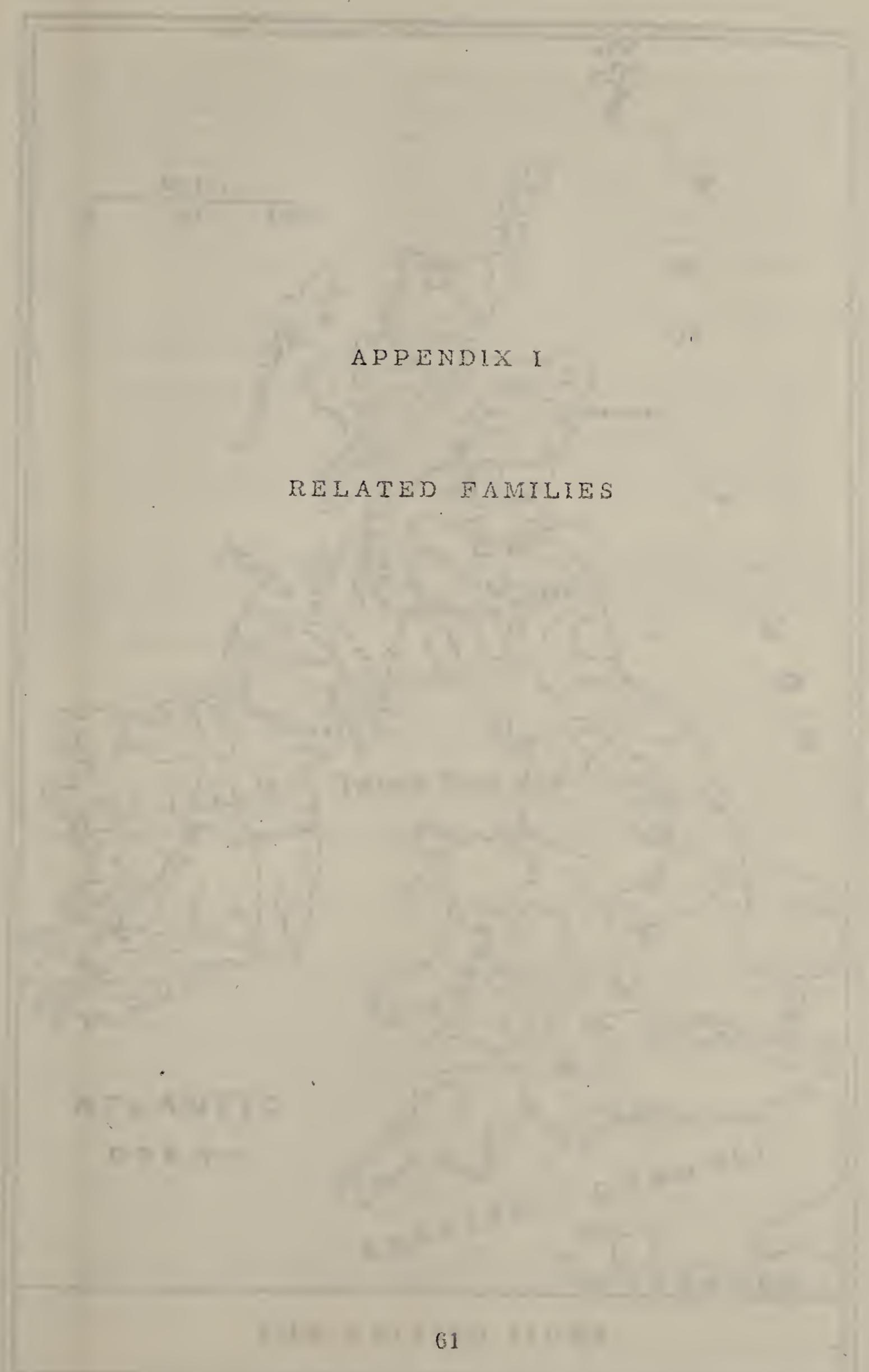
Most significant is the fact that, despite the primitive conditions prevailing in the communities in which they settled, the members of the Hanna family never permitted their love and respect for education to wane. All without exception obtained a fair degree of learning. With far-reaching vision and self-sacrificing dedication to their ideals, the older members of the family took upon themselves the duty of teaching the younger generation in the period preceding the erection of a public school system. This early necessity of providing for the intellectual needs of their children established a precedent that later resulted in a surprisingly large number of Hannas, both men and women, embracing the teaching profession.

In the absence of effective law enforcement on the frontier, the family supported respectable neighbors who for the common good worked out extra legal codes applicable to cattle and horse thieves and counterfeiters, but they likewise gave whole-hearted assistance to legally appointed authority, acting themselves as justices of the peace, county surveyors, and county treasurers.

The Hannas participated in many of the great movements toward American democracy which radiated from the West. Whether the event was a demand from the Penns for free possession of land wrestled from the Indians, a revolt against excessive taxes and the corrupt governmental officials of North Carolina, the pursuit of Ferguson by the 'over-the-mountain' men during the War for Independence, the maintenance of the State of Franklin, the destruction of the Lower Towns in Middle Tennessee, the struggle of liberty-loving pioneers with a slave-holding aristocracy, or the rise of Jacksonian democracy—whenever or wherever the westerners attempting to shape their own destinies came in conflict with the dominant conservative classes on the eastern coast—the Hanna family was, with rare exception, in the immediate vicinity at the precise period the incidents were taking place.

The Hanna pioneers seldom recorded their adventures in diaries or journals, and therefore their lives, even their very names, were in danger of falling into oblivion. Although the story of the Hanna family may never be written in all its fullness and completeness, the author of this thesis felt that the time had come to collect and organize the known traditions and genealogy of the family and to unfold from the evidence still available a detailed history of this pioneer family, which, heretofore, had not been the object of systematic historical research.

In conclusion it might be added that this study seems to have yielded findings of sufficient scope to make it an addition to the general knowledge of the Scotch-Irish frontiersmen—a fact which amply repays the writer's efforts to make some authentic, if small, contribution to pioneer history.



APPENDIX I

RELATED FAMILIES

ATLANTIC
OCEAN



A. THE CRAWFORD FAMILY

Robert, Joseph, and James Crawford, sons of Colonel John Crawford, located in the Waxhaws, South Carolina, in the 1760's.* Land records indicate that Robert and Joseph Crawford preceded James to South Carolina purchasing their land three miles below Landsford on March 4, 1763.† James Crawford migrated from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania to the Waxhaw settlement—probably accompanied by his sister-in-law and her husband, Elizabeth and Andrew Jackson, Sr.,—in the year 1765.‡ He occupied part of his brother Joseph's land, obtaining title to it on September 12, 1768.§

There is sharp disagreement among historians as to the place of origin of these Crawfords. Joseph C. Wardlaw holds that

this branch of the family did not move to the northern part of Ireland, but remained in their native land until they came direct from Scotland to Pennsylvania. There was a Col. John Crawford who went to Ireland and afterwards formed a Scotch-Irish settlement in America, but he settled on the Hudson River.¶

These statements have been accepted by William M. Clemens in his CRAWFORD FAMILY RECORDS# and by the editors of the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE,** and form the basis for Marquis James' assertion that

The Crawfords . . . were born in Scotch-Irish dominated southeastern Pennsylvania, the sons of Colonel John Crawford, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.††

James Parton, an early historian on Andrew Jackson, wrote that the Crawfords were neighbors of the Jacksons in Carrickfergus, County Antrim, Ireland.‡‡ Recollections of some of the descendants of the Crawfords

*DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, LIV (November, 1920), 640.

†Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, "Deeds," V, 125. Cited by Marquis James, ANDREW JACKSON: BORDER CAPTAIN (New York: Garden City Publishing Company, 1940), p. 365.

‡"Pension Record of Alexander Crawford," cited in GENEALOGY AND HISTORY, VI, No. 7 (November 15, 1945), p. 66.

§James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 365.

¶John C. Wardlaw, GENEALOGY OF THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY (Yorkville, S. C.: Enquirers Office, 1910), p. 85.

#(New York: Wm. M. Clemens, 1914), p. 3.

**Volume LIV (November, 1920), "A Page of Heraldry," by Edith R. Ramsburgh.

††James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 365.

‡‡James Parton, LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON (New York: Mason Bros., 1861), I, 49.

support this latter belief. Judge George Witherspoon, a great-grandson of Robert Crawford, was of the opinion that Colonel John Crawford "came from Ireland and that Major Robert Crawford was born in Ireland."* John Calvin Hanna, a great-grandson of James Crawford, stated in his "Autobiography" that his grandfather, James Crawford, Jr., was born in Ireland.† The Reverend John Crawford, Jr., who was a grandson to a brother of Robert and James Crawford,‡ likewise declared: "My father was an emigrant from Ireland when fully grown."§ It is also known that James Crawford, Sr., was married to Janet Hutchinson, a sister to Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson who came to the Waxhaws from Carrickfergus, Ireland.

Robert Crawford married Jean White about 1763 and settled down in one of the most elaborate residences of the district.¶ Robert Crawford's children were: Sarah, Mary, James, Isabella, William, Robert, Martha, John, Jean, and Elizabeth Crawford. Their story appears in Wardlaw's GENEALOGY OF THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY. The family of James Crawford consisted of three older and two younger daughters and seven sons. The daughters were Martha, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Jennie. Four of them were married by 1776 to men named John Martin, Isaac Smith, William Henderson, and John L. Patton.‡ The sons of James Crawford were: Thomas, married to a girl named Elizabeth; Alexander, married to Elizabeth Craighead; John who married a Miss Snead; George; James, Jr., married to Christiana White, a sister of his Uncle Robert's wife Jean; Joseph; and William.**

*Wardlaw, WITHERSPOON FAMILY, p. 87

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4. It is possible that John C. Hanna confused the birthplace of his grandfather with that of his great-grandfather. It appears fairly certain that if James Crawford, Jr., was born between 1755 and 1758—the dates supplied by John C. Hanna—his birthplace was Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, since Alexander Crawford, another son of James Crawford, Sr., born September 28, 1750, recorded in his pension record that he was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. (GENEALOGY AND HISTORY, VI, 66.)

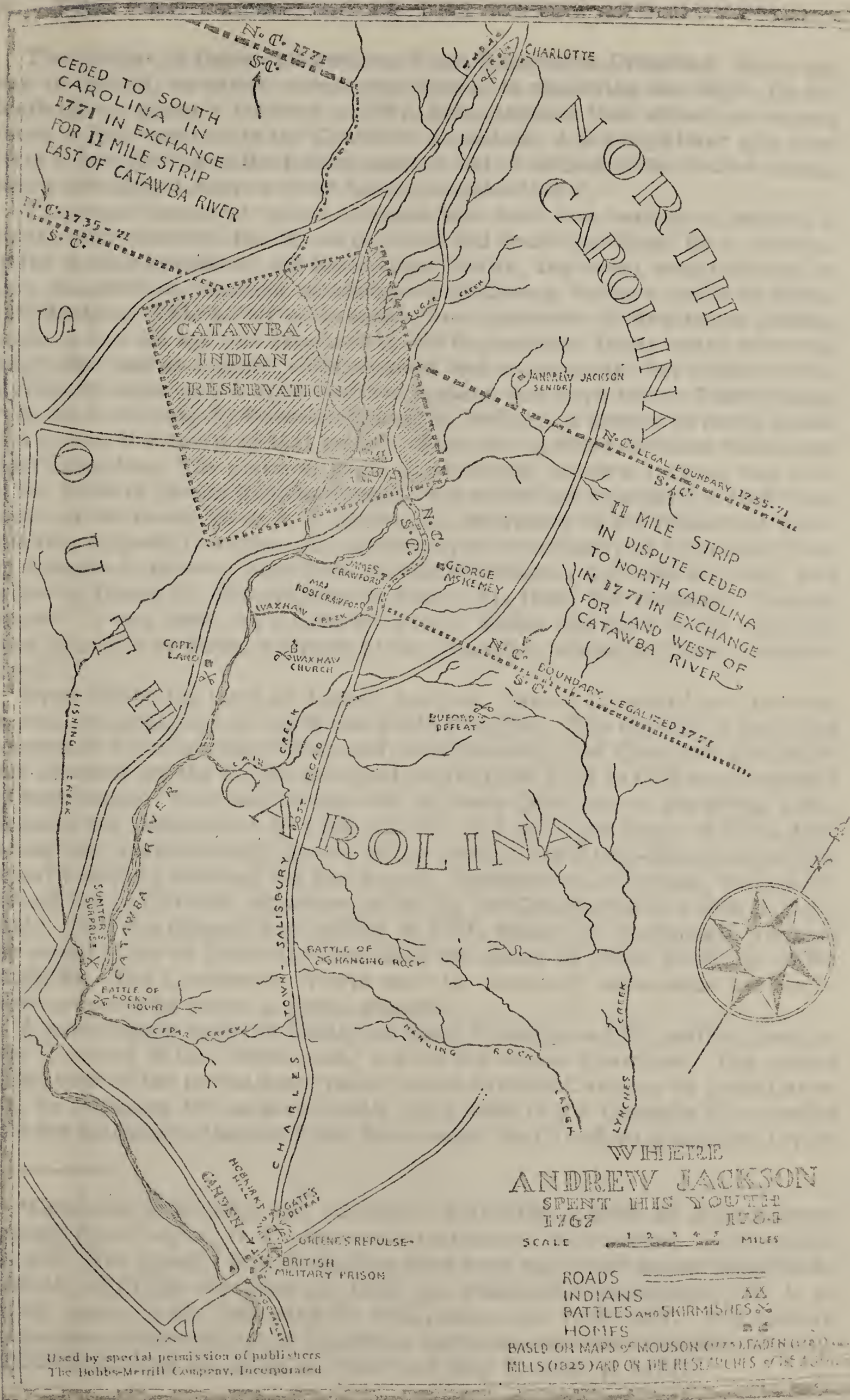
‡This relationship was figured from a statement of John Calvin Hanna that the sisters of the Reverend John Crawford, Jr., were second cousins to his mother who was the daughter of James Crawford, Jr.

§Crawford, "Frontier Life," p. 2. John Crawford, Sr., was born in County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, about 1761 and emigrated to America in 1782, settling in the Waxhaws in 1785. Norton, HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ILLINOIS, p. 44.)

¶President George Washington honored this house with his presence on May 27 and 28, 1791, while he was on a trip to the South. (DIARIES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1748-1799, edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, Vol. IV, 1789-1799 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1925), 185.

#"Will of James Crafford of the Waxhaws, South Carolina, Craven County" (Probate Court of Charleston County, South Carolina, "Will Book, 1774-1779," p. 462.) The will is dated September 25, 1776; Sara S. Ervin, SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION (Ypsilanti, Michigan: University Litho-printers, 1949), p. 126.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXII, Part 3, 11554; Ervin, SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION, p. 126; J. C. Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 5.



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WHITELAND
ANDREW JACKSON
SPENT HIS YOUTH
1767 1784
SCALE 1 2 3 4 5 MILES

ROADS
INDIANS
BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES
HOMES

BASED ON MAPS OF MOUSON (1775), LAZENBY (1780),
MILLS (1825) AND ON THE RESEARCHES OF THE AUTHOR

The mother of these children was Janet Hutchinson Crawford. Since she was an invalid, an active woman was needed to supervise her home. On the death of her sister's husband in 1767, Mrs. Jackson took up her permanent abode in this capacity in the Crawford household. A few days later she gave birth to her third son, the future general and president of the United States, whom she named Andrew after his deceased father.*

The exact house at which Jackson was born has become a subject of controversy between the states of North and South Carolina. By a tradition in the Leslie branch of the Hutchinson family, the event was believed to have occurred at the home of Margaret McKemey, another sister of Elizabeth Jackson. This belief is traceable to a statement of Mrs. Sarah Lathen, made in her old age and repeated by her descendants thirty years after her death, that she as a small child of seven had accompanied her mother to the McKemey home on the night Andrew Jackson was born there. This opinion, reduced to writing by General Samuel H. Walkup, a lawyer of North Carolina forms the basis of that state's claim that Andrew Jackson was born in North Carolina. The claim of South Carolina that Andrew Jackson was born at the home of James Crawford, which was within the boundary of that state, rests on the research of A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, and ultimately on some thirty or forty assertions by Jackson in letters, speeches, public documents, and also his will. In a letter to James H. Witherspoon on August 11, 1824, for instance, Jackson wrote: "I was born, as I have been told, within one mile of the Carolina road crossing of Waxhaw Creek at the plantation whereon James Crawford lived."

Even before the birth of Andrew Jackson, James Crawford was involved in conflicting claims of North and South Carolina. The dispute at that time concerned state boundary lines and, unfortunately, the Crawford plantation was situated on the eleven mile strip which from 1764 to 1771 was contested by both states. Law was on the side of South Carolina—a surveying commission had discovered in 1764 that due to a previous error the line then in use was approximately eleven miles south of the thirty-fifth parallel, the actual boundary between the two states. Possession, however, was on the side of North Carolina by whose authority the Crawfords held title to their land. Until the dispute was settled in 1771, bands of 'South men' roamed the countryside at intervals asserting the claim of South Carolina to the Waxhaws. The Crawfords, 'North men' by necessity, meanwhile held on to their property by sheer physical energy.

A compromise between North and South Carolina in 1771 settled the dispute for most of the 'North men,' but not for James Crawford. The eleven miles east of the Indian Reservation ceded to North Carolina by South Carolina in exchange for an eleven mile strip west of the Catawba River ended with the Salisbury-Charles Town Road—and the Crawford plantation lay on

*CORRESPONDENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON, edited by John Spencer Bassett (Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institute of Washington, 1926-1935). III, 265. The opinion of S. H. Walkup have been reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for June 13, 1926, pp. 11535-40. The findings of A. S. Salley appear in the February 23, 1922, issue, pp. 2959-2967. For further discussion on the subject of Jackson's birthplace see the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for May 24, 1928, p. 10116 and July 2, 1928, p. 11312.

the other side. James Crawford, however, was able to obtain a new grant from South Carolina confirming him in the possession of his land.* This land, tilled by slaves, in time increased eightfold and ran all the way to the Catawba River, where James Crawford built a grist mill and refined grain into liquor for himself and his neighbors.† Furthermore, an active market for indigo, corn, and barley soon enabled him—already a well-to-do man by frontier standards‡—to transform his log cabin into a comfortable home.

Toward the close of the year 1778 the British, in an effort to subdue their rebellious colonists, took Savannah. January 2, 1779, found James Crawford, Jr., at Black Swamp, where he served forty-two days as lieutenant of the Militia of South Carolina in an attempt to halt the advance of the English through his state.§ On June 20, 1779, Captain Robert Crawford advanced with his unit, including his sons and nephews, toward the British garrisoned at Stono Ferry. James Crawford, Sr., took charge of transporting the supplies.¶ During the encounter, Hugh, a brother of Andrew Jackson, lost his life. Before the year was complete, the senior James Crawford was also dead. #

The next clash of the Crawford men with the British occurred a year later when on May 12, 1780, Robert Crawford, raised to the rank of major, was captured by the British at Charleston.** Released, the Major broke his parole and, reorganizing his command of mounted militia, joined General Buford at a creek bottom ten miles east of the Waxhaws. With him were the sons of James Crawford—Joseph, William, and James, Jr. The American force was surprised and one hundred and thirteen of the patriots were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The Crawfords were among the survivors.

On June 25, 1780, James Crawford, Jr., joined Sumter's command.†† On August 6 of the same year, he participated in the contest for Hanging Rock, a fortified position of the British near the Waxhaws. The battle was long and bloody. James Crawford, Jr., was among the wounded.‡‡ Ten days later, August 16, 1780, Camden was surrendered and Sumter fell back to defend the Waxhaws. While resting at Fishing Creek near the Waxhaws, he was attacked by Tarleton. In the contest which followed William and Joseph Crawford were captured and marched to the British prison ship off Charles Town. Lord Rawdon took up his quarters in Major Crawford's house and it was there that Cornwallis issued the confiscation proclamation that

Whereas, notwithstanding His Majesty's unparalleled clemency deluded subjects . . . either in the service of the rebel

*James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 12.

†James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 15.

‡James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 6.

§South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts," No. F-371 (South Carolina Archives, Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia.) Photostatic copy.

¶South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts," No. Y-62. Photostatic copy.

#Ervin, SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE REVOLUTION, p. 126.

**James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 20.

††South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts," No. F-371.

‡‡James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 22.

Congress or by abandoning their plantations . . . oppose His Majesty's just and lawful authority . . . I Have ordered the estates . . . belonging to the traitors above described to be sequestered. . . . Given under my hand in the Waxhaws this sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

A period of intense civil war followed. In this emergency it became customary for the militia to serve as guards at the homes of noted soldiers desirous of spending the night with their families. In the spring of 1781 a small group of Whigs was detailed to protect the domicile of Captain Sands. During the night a band of Tories advanced on the house, and in the ensuing struggle James Crawford was again wounded.† Determined to stop further Whig activity, Lord Rawdon advanced against the Waxhaw settlement. He was met at the Waxhaw church by Major Crawford's squadron of forty men. Eleven of the patriots were taken prisoners among whom was Lieutenant Thomas Crawford who was captured after his horse mired at Cain Creek as he attempted to elude his pursuers.‡ The next day the lieutenant's home was raided by the British. Parton described the incident thus:

Regardless of the fact that the house was occupied by the defenseless wife and young children of a wounded soldier, the dragoons, brutalized by this mean partisan warfare, began to destroy, with wild riot and noise, the contents of the house. Crockery, glass, and furniture were dashed to pieces; beds emptied; the clothing of the family torn to rags; even the clothes of the infant that Mrs. Crawford carried in her arms were not spared.§

Robert and Andrew Jackson were seized at Thomas Crawford's home, where they had gone to inform the wife of his capture, and were taken to the prison at Camden. The camp was infected with smallpox and in two days Robert was a corpse. As soon as Andrew was out of danger Elizabeth Jackson set out for Charles Town to nurse her nephews, William and Joseph, who lay sick with ship fever in the British prison vessel there. She found Joseph Crawford beyond help. William was saved but at the cost of his nurse's life. Elizabeth Jackson contracted the dreaded disease and died in the fall of 1781.¶

The following experience of James Crawford, Jr., must have occurred shortly before her death. In the narrative which follows John Calvin Hanna related that his grandfather

was engaged in some one of the battles of the southern portion of the army against the British, I think the battle of Guilford Courthouse, and was shot through the body and left by those who gathered up the wounded, who supposed he was

*Banastre Tarleton, CAMPAIGNS OF 1780—1781 IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES, cited by James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 24.

†James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 26.

‡Parton, ANDREW JACKSON, I, 88.

§Parton, ANDREW JACKSON, I, 88.

¶CORRESPONDENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON, III, 265.

dead. Afterwards he was found by a British soldier with whom he had been acquainted in Ireland who recognized him and finding that he was not dead, exclaimed, "Why, Jeemes, what are you doing here?" He then took him to a cabin near the battleground, the house of a Tory. The man was absent from home, perhaps with the British army or the Tory portion of it. This British soldier requested the woman to take what care she could of him till his friends might come. At night when the Tory came home and found him, a Whig soldier in the house, he took him by the feet and dragged him out and left him on the bare ground, and then inserted the point of his sword into the wound made by the ball and ripped him open between his ribs and supposing he had now finished him, he left him. He lay there till morning, when the Tory left home fearing to remain at home in the daytime lest he might be seen by the Whigs and captured or shot. When he left, his wife assisted the wounded man, who was still living contrary to all expectations, into the house and laid him on the bed or pallet on the floor where he remained through the day, the sympathizing woman rendering him what assistance she could, still with no expectation of his living over a few hours. Late that evening two women drove up to the cabin with a sled. One of these was his wife and the other was his aunt, the mother of Andrew Jackson, the future general and President. It was too late to find the corpse that night that they came for it and they came to the cabin to stay till morning. After coming in and finding there was a wounded soldier in the cabin they went to the pallet to look at him and help do something for him and to their surprise they found him to be the young husband of the one and the nephew of the other.*

On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. The Revolutionary War was in effect over, although Charleston remained in the hands of the British until December, 1782. On December 12, 1781, William Crawford sent in the following claim to the state of South Carolina for damages sustained during the war:

One Bay Horse, Brand unknown to the appraisers—Value 150 pounds. . . . Waggon, Gears and hand screw taken in Beaufort's defeat. . . . One horse lost at Hanging Rock. Pay as Sentinel, adjutant, issuing commissioner.†

James Crawford, Jr., waited until September 9, 1783 to file his claim:

From January 2, 1779—forty-two days as lieutenant at Black Swamp. June 23, 1780 to March 10, 1781, two hundred and sixty three days with Sumter. Two horses taken in action, April 20, 1781.‡

*John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 5.

†South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts Audited," No. 1534.

‡South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts," F-371.

William's claim totaled 1,625 pounds, for which he received 190 pounds sterling.* James Crawford, Junior's claim amounted to 542 pounds. He was awarded a final settlement of 71 pounds, 12 shillings, 3 pence, and 3 farthings, payable December 18, 1786. Like many another patriot James sold his receipt to a speculator† and chalked up his loss as the price of liberty.

The end of the war brought with it opportunities for westward migration. William Crawford left the Waxhaws in 1784 to study law with Andrew Jackson in the Macay establishment in Salisbury, North Carolina. He died while still young.‡ Alexander Crawford moved to Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1799, and in 1808 to Maury County, Tennessee, where he died in 1837.§ At the solicitation of Andrew Jackson, who had quickly become comfortably situated in Middle Tennessee, James Crawford, Jr., settled in Wilson County in that state.¶ A transfer of six hundred and forty acres of land from Andrew Jackson to James Crawford is recorded at the courthouse in Lebanon under date of August 9, 1809.# The land, bordering Lick Pond Creek, a branch of Stone River, was purchased at the price of one dollar an acre. There James Crawford, although severely handicapped by the wounds he had received during the Revolutionary War, engaged in farming.** Both James and Christiana Crawford, his wife, died in Wilson County, victims of an influenza epidemic which took so many lives in Tennessee in the spring of 1816.††

The children of James and Christiana Crawford were: Sarah, Isabella, Henrietta, Margaret, Elizabeth, Jane, William White, James Leslie, and Andrew Jackson Crawford. Sarah Crawford married the Reverend John Spinks, and Henrietta, Joseph Glass. Margaret, Jane, and Elizabeth Crawford married the three Hanna brothers, George H., William P., and James H. respectively.‡‡ William White Crawford settled in Summerville, Tennessee. He carried the title of Colonel.§§ Andrew Jackson Crawford was a Presbyterian minister. He also served as Registrar of the United States land office at Demopolis, Alabama, from June 5, 1833 to April 8, 1837, obtaining the appointment through the influence of his father's cousin for whom he had been named.¶¶

*James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 32.

†South Carolina, "Revolutionary Accounts" F-371.

‡Samuel G. Heiskell, ANDREW JACKSON AND EARLY TENNESSEE HISTORY (Nashville, Tennessee: Ambrose Printing Company, 1918), p. 294; John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 5.

§GENEALOGY AND HISTORY, VI, No. 7 (November 15, 1945), 66.

¶Wardlaw, WITHERSPOON FAMILY, p. 96.

#Wilson County, Tennessee, "Deed Book," E, 64.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON, VI, 372. Jackson wrote that the injuries of James Crawford "crippled him all his life and rendered him incapable of providing for his family and all he had to leave them were high character for moral honesty and english education."

††John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 11.

‡‡John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 5.

§§John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 25.

¶¶CORRESPONDENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON, V, 71; Letter of Edgar B. Carroll, Personnel Officer of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, December 10, 1952.

B. THE HAMILTON FAMILY

The Revolution of 1688, which the English accomplished almost without bloodshed, was long and cruelly fought in Ireland, where the great land settlements of the Scotch-Irish under Queen Elizabeth, King James I, and Cromwell made the old race and religious differences between the Irish and the Scots all the more bitter. Whereas the greater part of the Catholic Irish remained loyal to King James II during this struggle, the Scotch-Irish Protestants of northern Ireland took up arms in favor of William and Mary. Among those names affixed to an address of loyalty to William and Mary by the North-of-Ireland defenders of Londonderry during the siege of that city from April 19 to June 30, 1689, appear Andrew, Arthur, John, and William Hamilton. George and James Hamilton were among the officers who on April 10, 1689, agreed to stand by their posts to protect the interests of the Protestant claimants to the English throne.*

Joanna Knox, a daughter of George Knox, who was killed in the siege of Londonderry, married into the Hamilton family about 1700. As a child she with other children from the besieged city had been driven up before the walls of the town in an attempt to induce their fathers to open the gates of the fortress.† Joanna's uncle, according to family tradition, foiled a treacherous attempt of the commander of Londonderry to surrender to the forces of James II. Of this incident John Calvin Hanna stated:

The matter being thus arranged, the French marched up to enter the fortress and the Protestants stood in earnest expectation all in readiness, waiting for the command to fire. It did not come. The French drew near. Old Knox weighed the matter carefully till at length he came to the conclusion that the command could not come at a better time. He prepared his gun and said, "Live or die, I'll niver git a better shot than noow," and with that he fired upon the French. Each man of the Protestants supposed that the command had been given and he had not heard it; except nearest to Mr. Knox. They all fired and then kept it up till the French were so badly cut to pieces that what were left of them fled and the treacherous commander of the fort also fled and took refuge with them.‡

One of the children of Joanna Knox was George Hamilton. He immigrated to America, most probably to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania,§ where large

*Charles A. Hanna, *THE SCOTCH-IRISH*, I, 612.

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 3.

‡John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 3.

§There are many records of Hamiltons at the Lancaster, Pennsylvania Courthouse. Particularly significant is a will dated June 23, 1843, of a James Hamilton in which a brother Hance and nephews Thomas and James are mentioned. (Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, "Will Book," Lancaster County Courthouse, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, I, 190.) See *Infra* p. 72

numbers of the Scotch-Irish were settling. His first wife's name is not known, but by her he had two children, Thomas, born 1744, and William. The second wife of George Hamilton was Frances Brown, who lived to a venerable old age* and was the mother of the following children: Hance, Hannah, Elizah, Eleazar, George, Joanna, James, Joseph, David, Margaret, Robert, and John Hamilton.†

On February 22, 1759, George Hamilton secured from the Earl of Granville a grant of six hundred and forty acres of land on North Buffalo Creek‡ in what was later Guilford County, North Carolina. Many of the Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania were locating in this region because of the healthful climate, the fertility of the soil, and the low rates at which the Granville tracts were sold.

In 1760 the Hamiltons became members of the Buffalo Church, a Presbyterian congregation organized about two miles north of Greensboro. The deeply religious faith of the Hamilton family can be sensed in the introductory paragraph of William Hamilton's will:

In the name of God amen. The 26th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five. I, William Hamilton, of Guilford County, North Carolina, being in health thanks be given to God for it but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die do make and ordain this my last will and Testament: that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul unto the hands of God who gave it and for my body I recommend it to the earth to be buried in a Christian manner at the discretion of my executors not doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God, and as touching such worldly estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I . . . etc.§

The immediate vicinity in which the Hamilton family resided was the scene of much of the activities of the North Carolina Regulators, an association formed by the pioneers when their discord with governmental officials reached a breaking point. The grievances of which the colonists most frequently complained revolved around the assessment and collection of illegal and exorbitant fees and oppressive taxes by the agents of the

*The death of Frances Brown Hamilton occurred between 1786, when her signature appears with that of her husband's on a deed for the sale of land, and 1792, when George Hamilton's signature alone appears on a record of land transfer. (Guilford County, "Deed Book," IV, 100 and V, 438.)

†John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4; Davidson County, Tennessee, "Wills," I and II, 114; Guilford County, North Carolina, "Deed Book," VI, 545; Samuel Meek Rankin, *BUFFALO CHURCH AND HER PEOPLE* (Greensboro, North Carolina: J. J. Stone, 1934,) p. 30.

‡Guilford County, North Carolina, "Deed Book," VI, 545.

The Earl of Granville was the son of Sir George Carteret to whom the tract had been granted when he and seven other noblemen received a charter from King Charles II to found a colony in North America.

§Guilford County, "Will Book," A, 156.

government and the granting of title for the same land by the representatives of Granville to different people over and over again. When the protests of the settlers were ignored, the officials were seized and whipped, courts were interrupted, and the homes of judges burned. A slight glimpse of the part played by one of the Hamiltons in the Regulator Movement is contained in the following quotation from John H. Wheeler's HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA FROM 1584 to 1851:

John Lea, Sheriff of Orange, in attempting to serve a warrant on Hanson Hamilton, was attacked by John Pigh and other regulators and beaten severely.*

On May 16, 1771, the famous battle of Alamance was fought between the Regulators and Governor William Tryon, who had marched an army into the disaffected region. Although the rebellion was crushed, the British had been forced to correct the most glaring of their malpractices.

For the Whigs of Guilford County, the battle of the Alamance was but the prelude to a more successful rebellion against tyranny—the American Revolution. From the "Autobiography" of John Calvin Hanna it is known that some of the Hamiltons engaged in the battle of Guilford Courthouse which was fought during the Revolution within hearing distance of the Hamilton home.† Public records back his statement. James, George, Jr., and Robert Hamilton later moved to that part of Tennessee which was reserved for soldiers from North Carolina.‡ Thomas Hamilton was a pensioner.§ The name of Hance Hamilton appears on the roll of the 7th North Carolina Regiment, which he served as a surgeon.¶

Those of the Hamiltons who remained in Guilford County after the war took their place among the leaders of the community. In 1779 Thomas Hamilton laid the boundary line between Guilford and the newly erected county of Randolph, North Carolina.# From 1784 to 1789 John Hamilton represented Guilford County in the House of Commons, North Carolina General Assembly.** In 1785 he was appointed to run the dividing line between Guilford and Rockingham County; in 1786 to build a pillory and stocks for Guilford County,†† and in February, 1800, he was commissioned to judge the paper currency in the county and to establish standards of weights and

*) (New York: Frederick H. Hitchcock, 1925), p. 57. A reprint of the original edition.

†) John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4.

‡) Rankin, BUFFALO CHURCH AND HER PEOPLE, p. 195.

§) COLONIAL RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, XXII, 69.

¶) Francis B. Heitman, HISTORICAL REGISTER OF OFFICERS OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY DURING THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION, APRIL, 1775 TO DECEMBER, 1783 (Washington, D. C.: Rare Book Shop Publishing Company, 1914), p. 270; Daughters of the American Revolution, North Carolina, ROSTER OF SOLDIERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (Durham, North Carolina: Seeman Press, 1932), p. 246.

#) Guilford County, North Carolina, "Minute Docket of Court of Pleas and Quarter Session 1782-1788," quoted by Sallie W. Stockard, THE HISTORY OF GUILFORD COUNTY (Knoxville: Gaut-Ogden, 1902), p. 38.

**Wheeler, HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, p. 183.

††) Stockard, HISTORY OF GUILFORD COUNTY, pp. 37-38.

measurements.* Dr. Hance Hamilton was elected sheriff in 1786 and again in 1788. In 1790 another Hance Hamilton replaced John Hamilton as member of the House of Commons and served in that capacity until 1797. He was elected senator of his district in the years 1798 and 1800.† In 1797 he was authorized by the General Assembly to compile a list of taxes in Guilford County and in February, 1797, to be justice of the peace.‡ The first federal census enumerates the following Hamiltons as residents of Guilford County, North Carolina in 1790.

Name	Males Over 16	Males Under 16	Females	Slaves?
George Hamilton	2	0	1	2
Hance Hamilton	3	1	2	14
John Hamilton	1	0	4	6
Thomas Hamilton	1	0	1	0

The Hamiltons who moved on to Tennessee in the post-war period located in Davidson and Sumner counties. William Hamilton was drowned when thrown from his horse into the Cumberland River while on a visit to his relatives in the Mero District in 1785.¶ He willed his land in the Cumberland settlement to his nephew, George Hamilton, Jr. Ramsey's ANNALS OF TENNESSEE has a statement that in February of 1788

the Indians came to Bledsoe's Station, in the night time, and wounded George Hamilton and went off. #

The deeds of Davidson County show many purchases of land by a James Hamilton, the earliest being a tract on Stone River, purchased March 17, 1786.**

It is not known when George Hamilton, Sr., removed to Tennessee. Land records in Guilford County indicate that he sold parts of his land there in May of 1786†† and August of 1792.‡‡ Final disposition of all his land in North Carolina, however, was not made until after his death in 1796.§§ The will of George Hamilton stated that his sons, David and Joseph, were also residents of Davidson County, Tennessee.

*Guilford County, North Carolina, "Minute Docket, 1796-1811," quoted by Stockard, HISTORY OF GUILFORD COUNTY, p. 43.

†Wheeler, HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NORTH CAROLINA, p. 183. According to the COLONIAL RECORDS OF NORTH CAROLINA, Vol. XXI, Hance Hamilton, the Surgeon, died in December, 1789.

‡Stockard, HISTORY OF GUILFORD COUNTY, pp. 38 and 40.

§United States, Department of Commerce, HEADS OF FAMILIES AT FIRST CENSUS, 1790, NORTH CAROLINA (Washington: Government Printing Press, 1908), pp. 153-154.

¶John Calvin Hanna, "Autobiography," p. 4; Guilford County, North Carolina, "Wills," A, 156.

#Ramsey, ANNALS OF TENNESSEE, p. 478.

**"Index to Deeds of Davidson County," County Register's Office, Nashville, Tennessee.

††Guilford County, "Deed Book," IV, 100.

‡‡Guilford County, "Deed Book," V, 438.

§§Davidson County, "Wills," I, 45; Guilford County, "Deed Book," VI, 545.

C. THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

In the middle of the eighteenth century in Carrickfergus, a small city nine miles from Belfast, in Antrim County, Ireland, lived a spinner of linen named Cyrus Hutchinson* and his daughters, six in number. The Hutchinsons were not Irish but Scotch, the ancestors of the family having settled in Ulster at the time of the plantation of Ireland by James I in 1607.

To secure a living wage, the Hutchinson girls were obliged to toil from sunrise to sunset and not infrequently far into the night. For this reason the sisters one after the other joined the flood of immigrants to America. Margaret, the eldest of the girls, joined her husband, George McKenney, about 1749 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.† There is a disagreement among historians as to whether Janet Hutchinson was married to James Crawford in Ireland or in Pennsylvania. At any rate by 1750 she had settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.‡ Mary and Sarah Hutchinson seem to have crossed the ocean unmarried about 1760 and having found husbands in Pennsylvania in the brothers, John and Samuel Leslie, accompanied them to the Waxhaws, where John settled on Camp Creek in South Carolina and Samuel north of Waxhaw Creek.§ In 1765 Elizabeth Hutchinson, her husband, Andrew Jackson, and her two small sons, Hugh and Robert, reached the Waxhaw settlement. She was probably accompanied by her sister Janet since James Crawford migrated from Pennsylvania to South Carolina in that same year. The Crawfords settled on Waxhaw Creek in the center of the settlement, but the Jacksons located on the banks of Twelve Mile Creek, where land was cheaper.¶ Grace, the last of the Hutchinson sisters to migrate to America, married James Crow in the Waxhaws and settled near Landsford, South Carolina. When she or her two brothers* arrived is not known.

Only a description of Elizabeth and Janet Hutchinson survives the century. The former is said to have been "a dumpy, little red-headed Irish woman, always knitting, always busy, respected and loved by everybody."** Janet is pictured as talkative and sickly.†† Elizabeth Hutchinson Jackson died

*Virkus, Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy, III, 372. The account mentions the fact that Cyrus Hutchinson fought at the Battle of Carrickfergus.

†CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXVII, Part 10 (69th Congress, 1st Session), 11550; D. A. Thompkins, HISTORY OF MECKLENBURG COUNTY, (Charlotte, North Carolina: Observer Printing Company, 1903), II, 84.

‡GENEALOGY AND HISTORY, VI, No. 7 (November 15, 1945), 66.

§CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXVII, Part 10, 11553; James, BORDER CAPTAIN, pp. 3 and 5.

¶Parton, ANDREW JACKSON, I, 49.

#DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY, "Andrew Jackson," IX (1932), 527.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXXX (70th Congress, 1st Session), Part 9, 9738.

††James, BORDER CAPTAIN, p. 4.

in November, 1781;* Margaret Hutchinson McKemey, in 1790;† and Sarah Hutchinson Leslie, in 1808.‡

*CORRESPONDENCE OF ANDREW JACKSON, III, 265

† CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXVII, Part 10, 11552

1 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, LXVII, Part 10, 11553.

D. THE WHITE FAMILY

Moses White and his wife, Mary Campbell, emigrated from the north of Ireland to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, about 1742.* It is probable that his sons were: William, George, Joseph, Stephen, Hugh, Henry, and Moses, Jr. From Lancaster County, the family moved south--some settling in North Carolina and others in the upper part of South Carolina. The group that located in the Waxhaws arrived there between the years 1750 and 1756.

It is probable that George White, son of Moses White, moved to Williamsburg, Virginia. There is a land grant of five hundred acres on Lynch Creek to a George White under date of 1762. Joseph White, son of Moses White, married Elizabeth Russel. It is said that Andrew Jackson lived with him after he left the home of his uncle, James Crawford. Joseph's son, Hugh married Elizabeth Spratt, daughter of the first settler in the Waxhaws. He later became secretary of the commission for regulating Indian affairs. Henry White, son of Moses White, became one of the original trustees of Waxhaw Church.† Moses White, Jr., probably settled in Rowan County, North Carolina. His son James married Mary Lawson and became the founder of Knoxville, Tennessee. Another son of Moses, Jr., Hugh Lawson White, was an eminent jurist and president of the United States Senate.

William White, son of Moses White, married a girl named Sarah. He died about 1790; and his wife, according to her grandson, Governor Stephen Decatur Miller, in 1798, aged ninety years.‡ Their children were: Jean, who married Major Robert Crawford, of the Waxhaws; Hugh who married his cousin Mary, daughter of Joseph White; Margaret Mary, who married Jesse Miller and became the mother of a future governor of South Carolina; Isabella; Christiana, who married James Crawford, Jr.; John; Moses, who was born in 1763 and who married Jane Miller, daughter of Stephen Miller; and a daughter, name unknown, who married Captain McClure. William White's son Hugh was captured by the Indians. He made good his escape but did not return to his family.

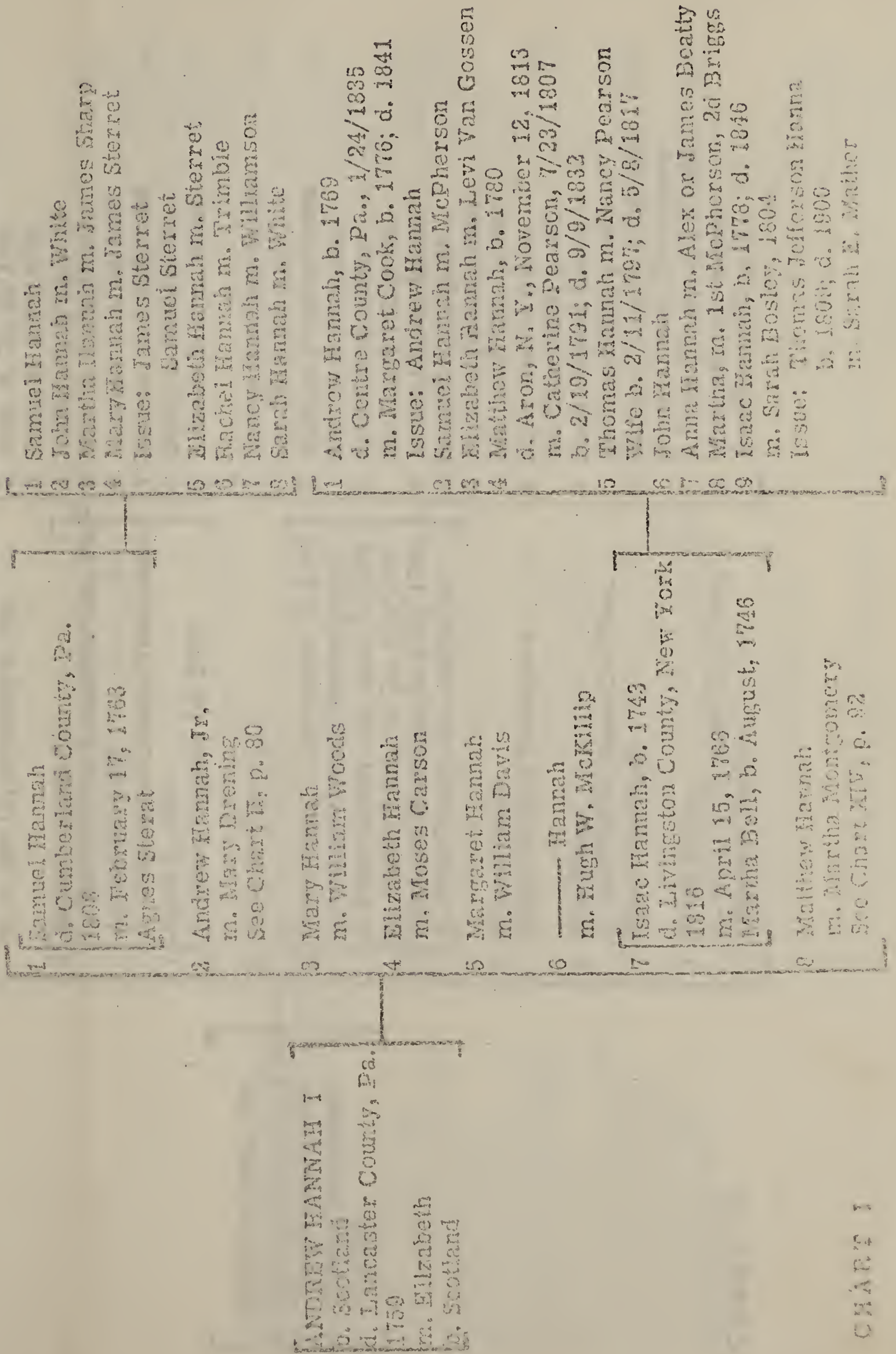
*Where the source is not otherwise indicated, the data on the White family has been obtained from pages 95 and 96 of the *GENEALOGY OF THE WITHERSPOON FAMILY* compiled by Joseph G. Wardlaw.

†Deeds transferring land for the Waxhaw Church to the trustees, among whom was "Henry White, Planter" are recorded in Anson County, North Carolina, "Deed Book," V, 12, 125, 136. (Cited in Robert Meriwether, *EXPANSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1723-1765*, Kingsport: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1940, p. 144.)

‡According to the historian Ramsay, Mrs. William White lived until 1803. (David Ramsay, *THE HISTORY OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT IN 1670 TO THE YEAR 1803*, Charleston: David Longworth, 1809, p. 422.)

APPENDIX II

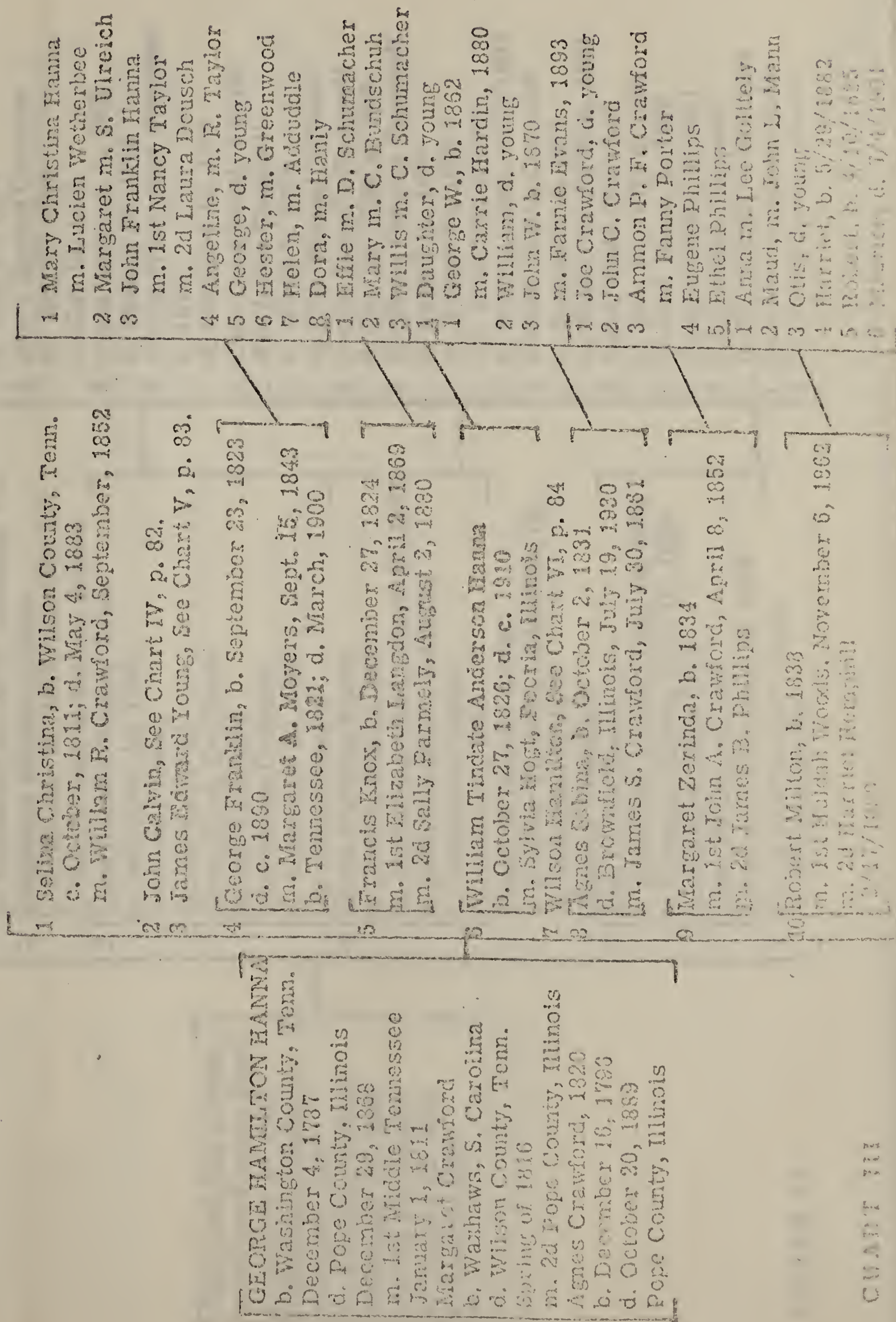
GENEALOGICAL CHARTS

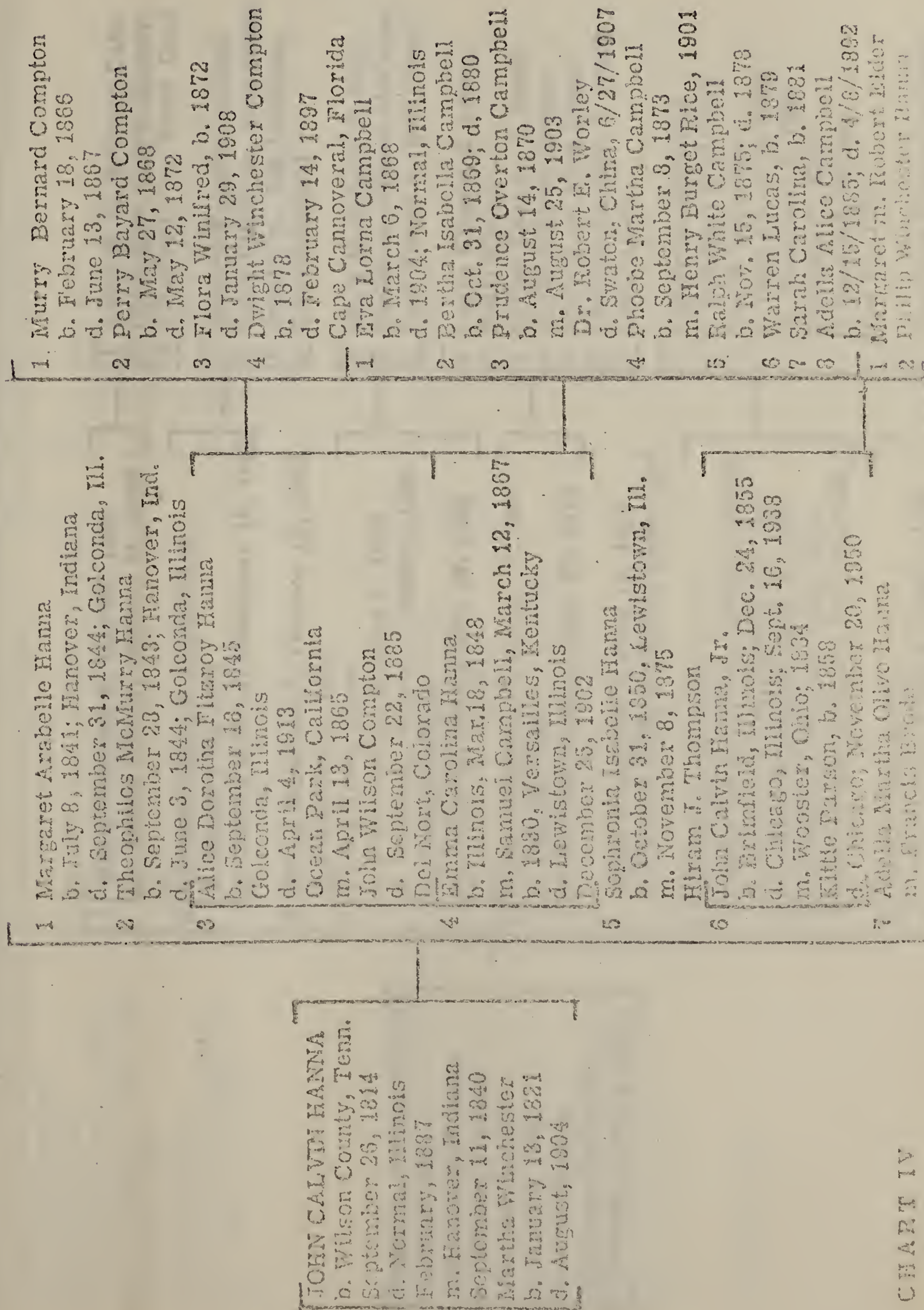


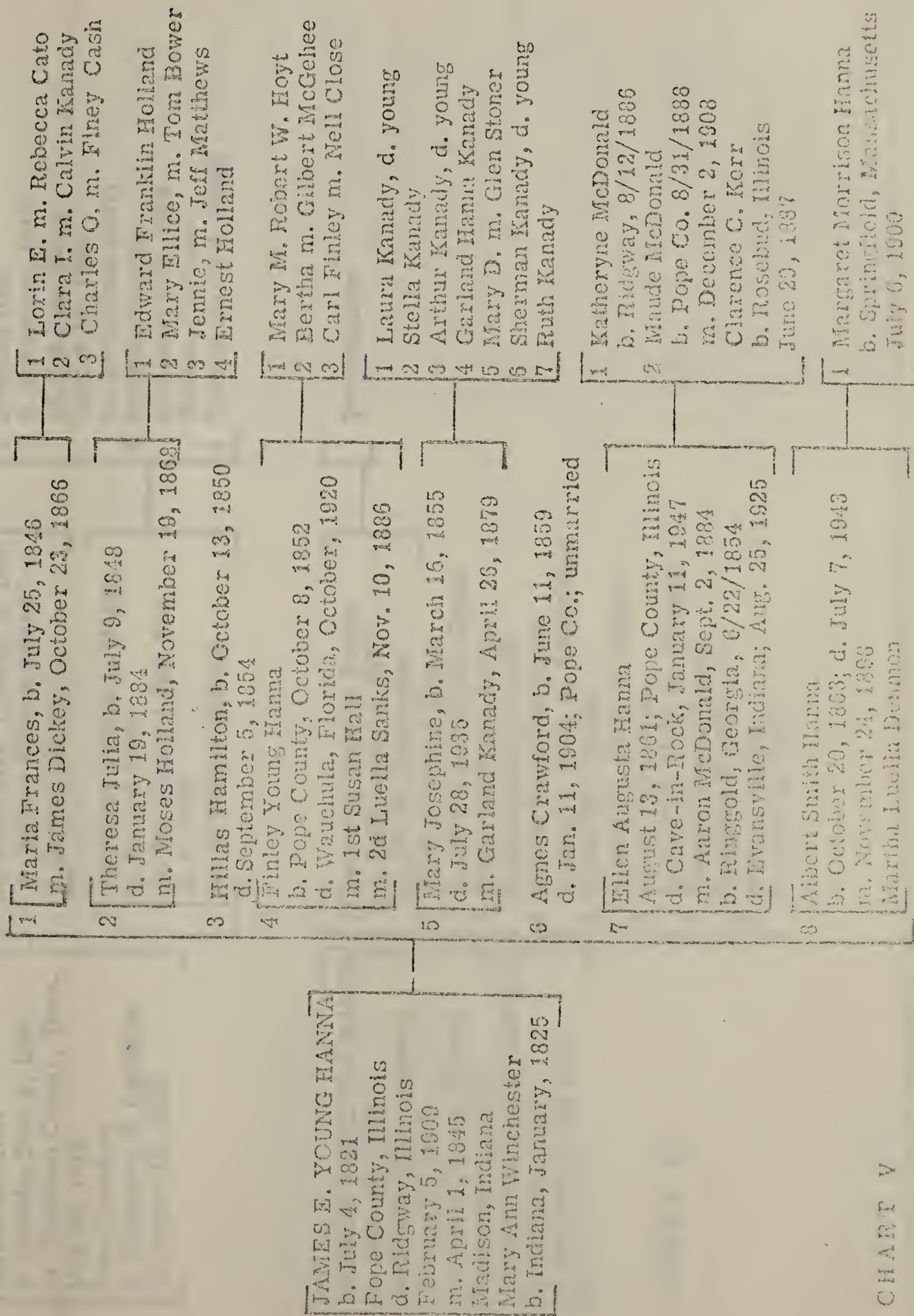
1	Isaac Hanna, b. Pennsylvania d. c. age 16, probably in Pa.	1	Margaret, b. 7/25/1789
2	Andrew Hanna III b. Paxton Twp. Lancaster Co., Pa. August 30, 1780 d. Washington County, Tennessee April 1, 1843 m. Jane, October 14, 1788	2	Jean, b. 12/25/1790
3	William Hanna (?)	3	Polly, b. 2/10/1793
4	John Hanna, b. December 25, 1764 Lancaster County, Pennsylvania d. Pope County, Ill., Dec. 7, 1834 m. Guilford Co., N. C., 1/4/1787 Margaret Hamilton, b. 1/27/1765 d. Pope County, Ill., 4/3/1842	4	Esther, b. 2/24/1795
5	Samuel Hanna Settled in East Tennessee	5	John, b. 11/15/1797
6	Jane Hanna m. 8/30/1792, Knox Co. Tenn. Robert Hamilton	6	Lucinda, b. 4/14/1800
7	Sarah Hanna m. 4/27/1797, Knox Co., Tenn. Nathaniel Davis	7	Andrew, b. 11/23/1802
		8	Eliza, b. 6/29/1805
		9	Amanda Duff m. West
		1	George Hamilton Hanna See Chart III, p. 81.
		2	William Preston Hanna See Chart VI, p. 84.
		3	John Calvin Hanna See Chart VII, p. 85.
		4	James Hervey Hanna See Chart IX, p. 87.
		5	Frances Brown Hanna See Chart XII, p. 91.
		6	Isaac Newton Hanna See Chart XIII, p. 91.
		7	Josiah Milton Hanna See Chart XIII, p. 91.
		8	Elhanan Allen, b. 1/29/1807 Wilson County, Tennessee d. Pope County, 4/13/1842
		9	Margaret Jane Hanna See Chart XIII, p. 91.

ANDREW HANNA, JR.
b. Atlantic Ocean, c. 1730
m. Mary Drenning who
d. Middle Tennessee
c. 1820

GENEALOGICAL CHARTS OF THE HANNA FAMILY







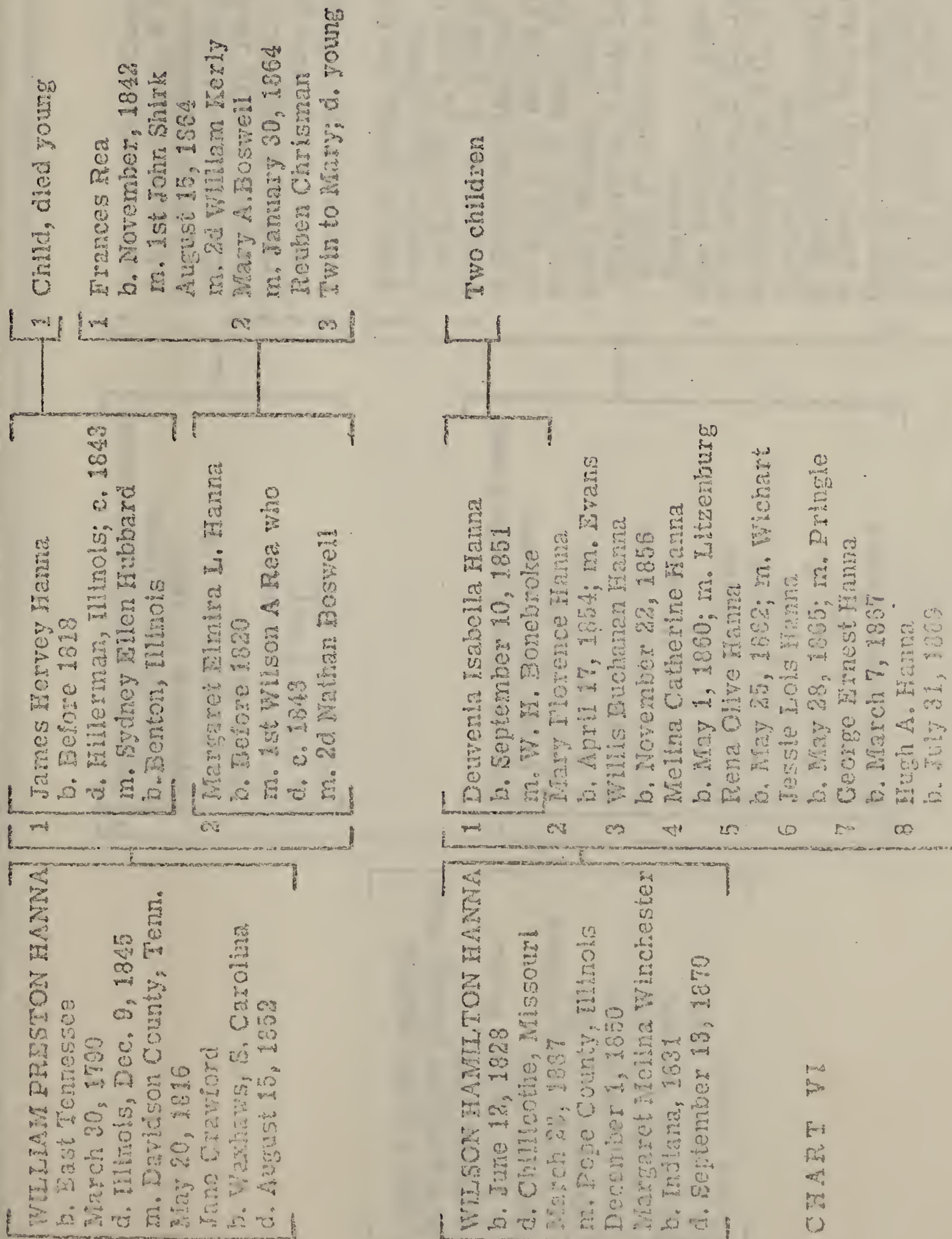
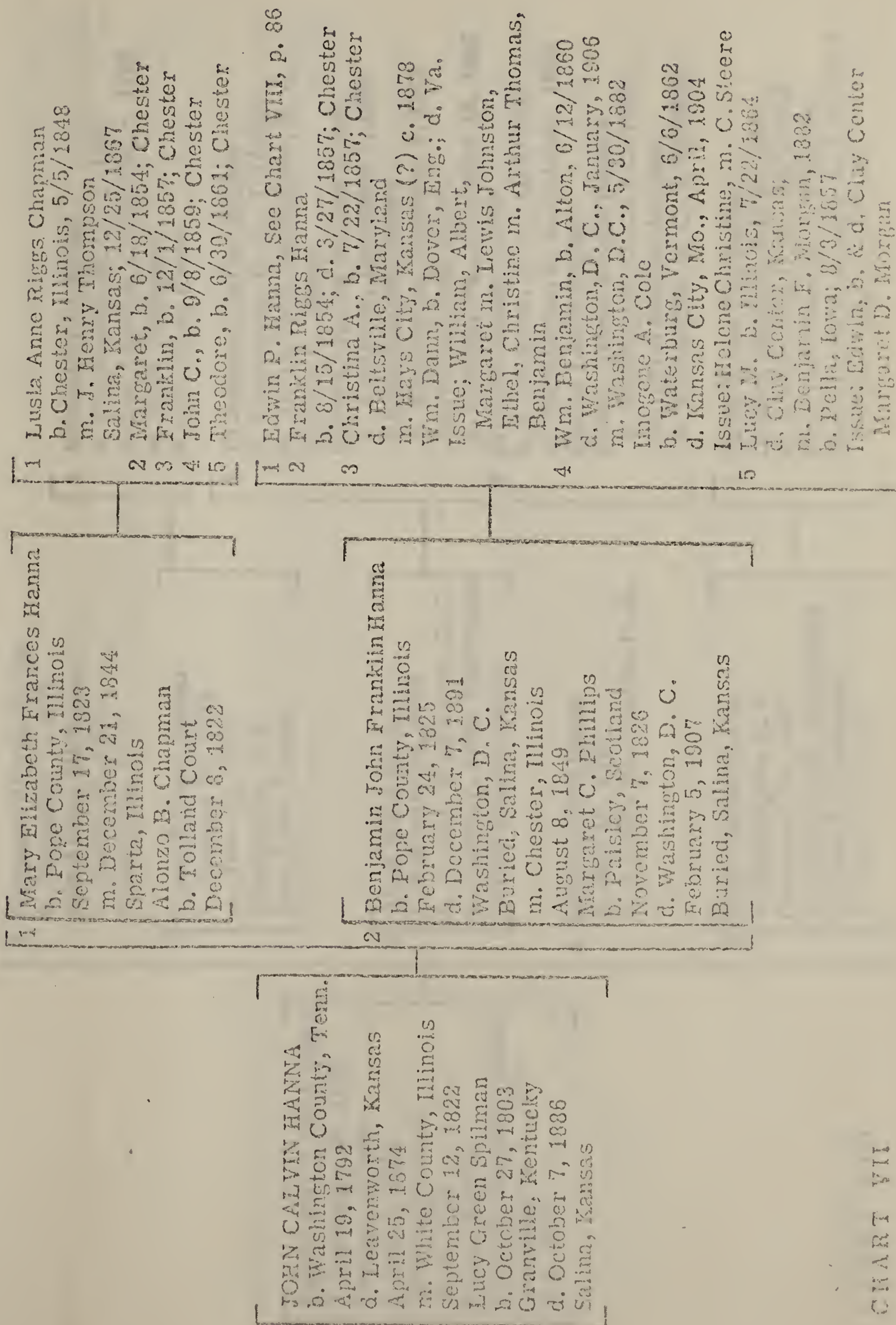
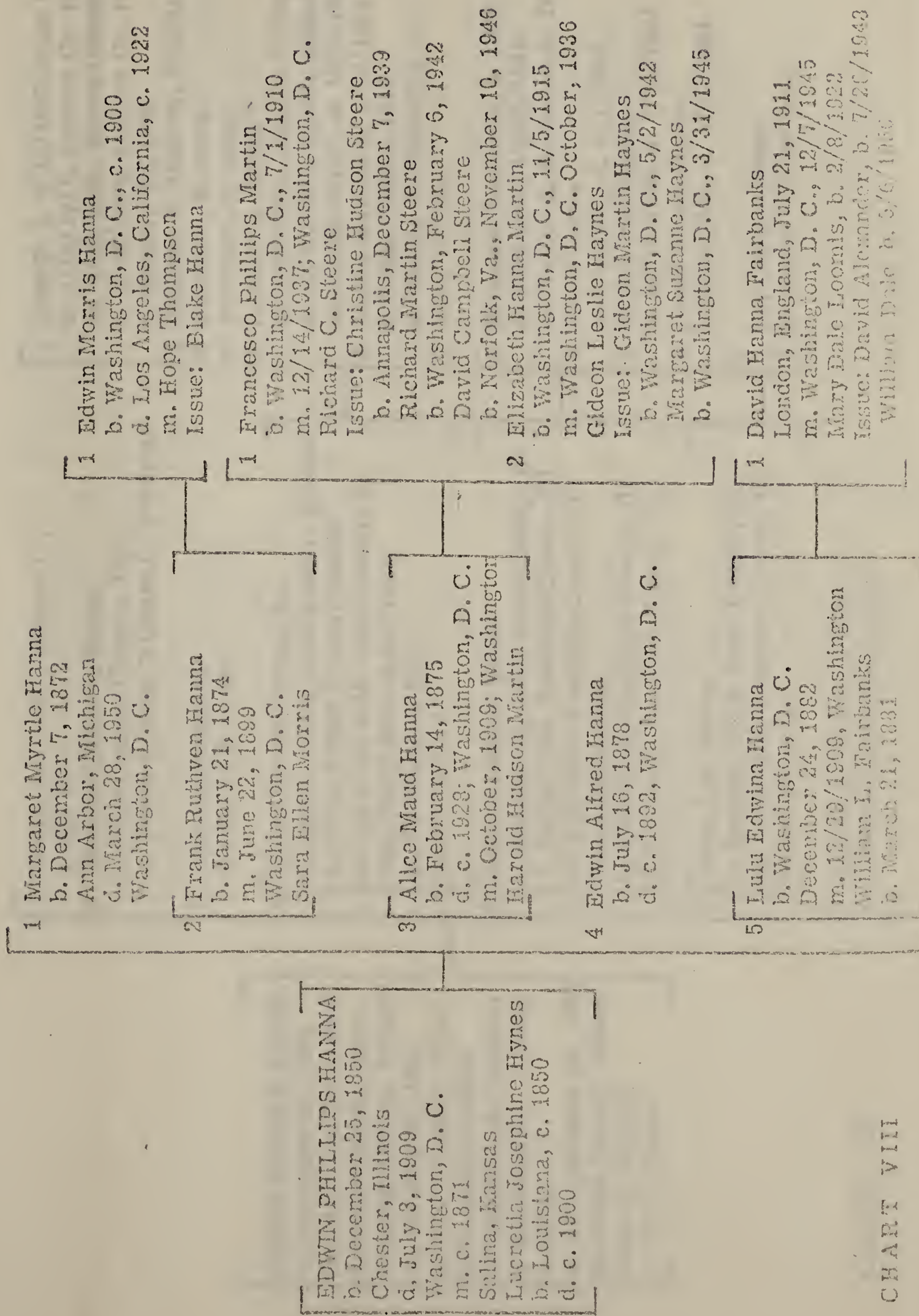
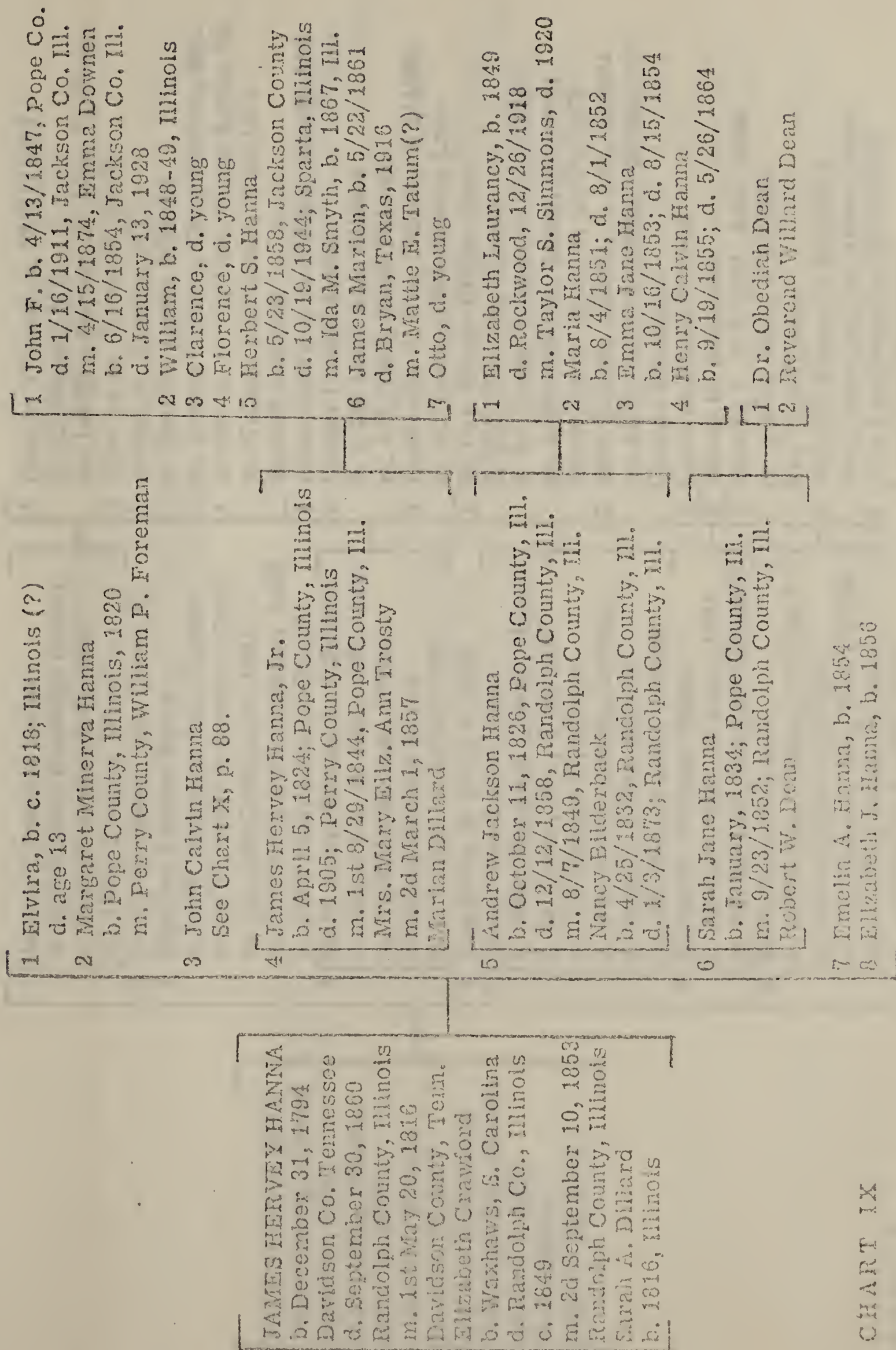


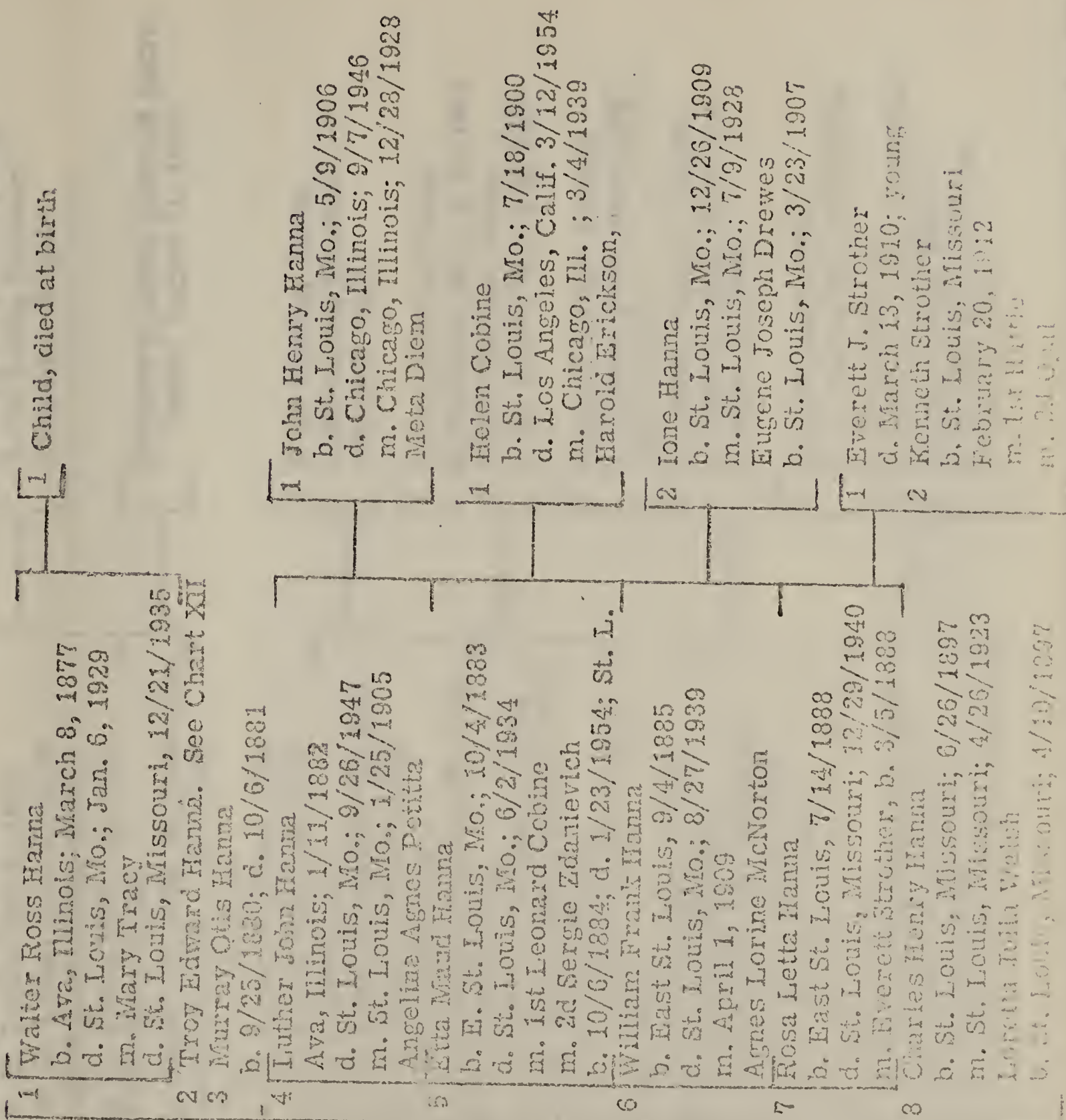
CHART VI



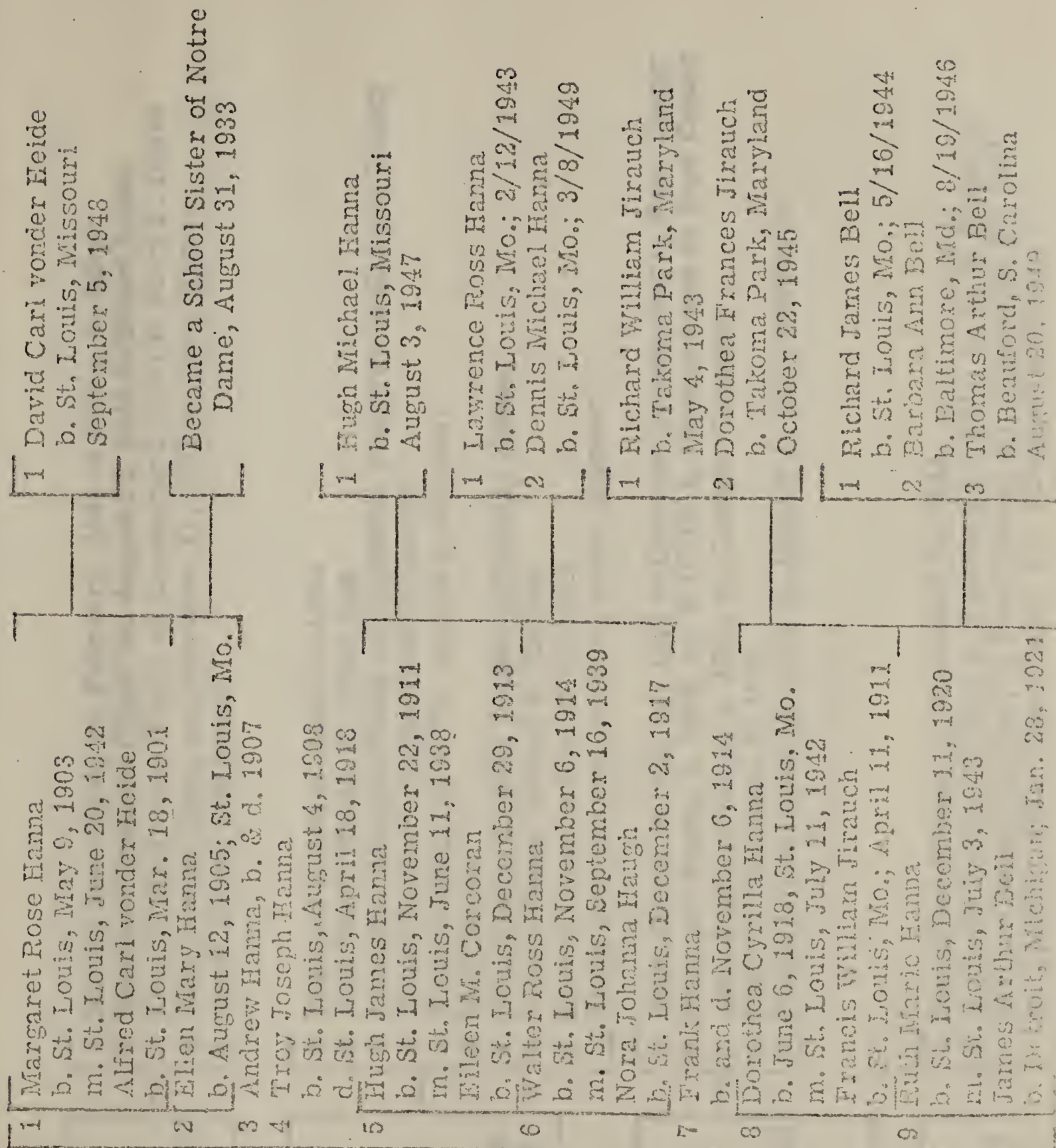


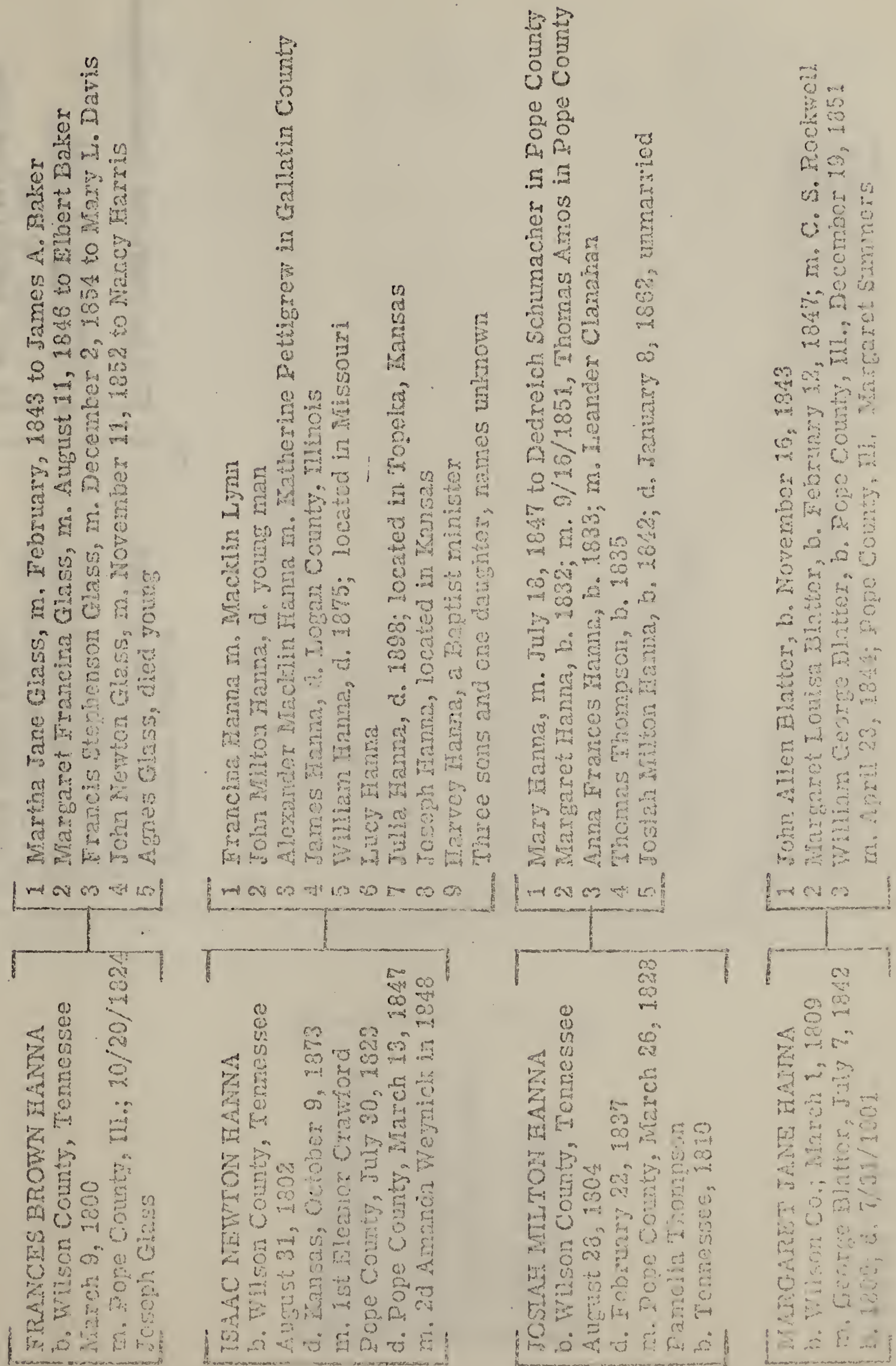


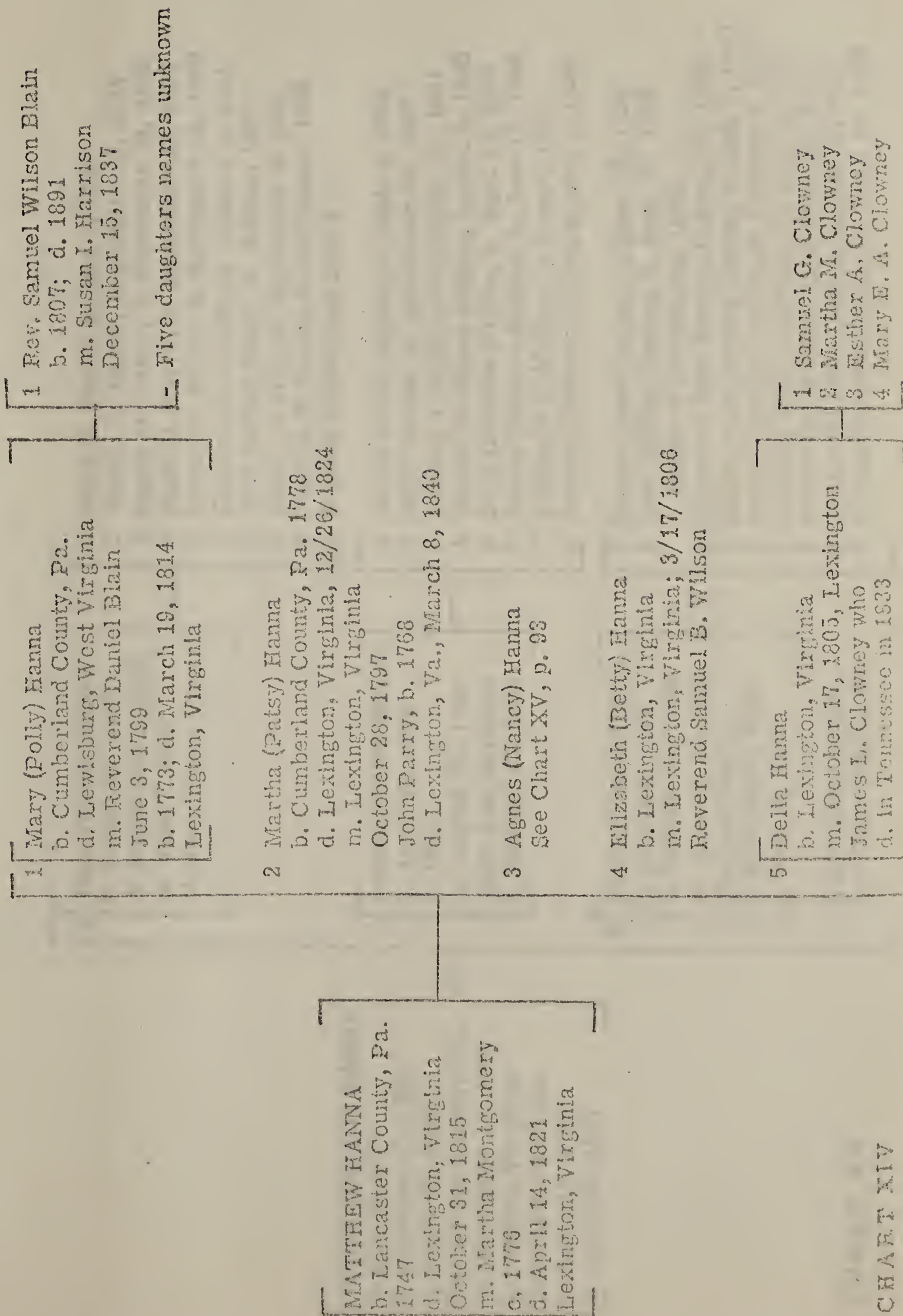
JOHN CALVIN HANNA b. Pope County, Illinois September, 1822 d. Kaskaskia, Illinois August 28, 1870 m. Chester, Illinois September 9, 1847 Mary Ann Bilderback b. Randolph Co., Illinois February 7, 1830 d. Ava, Illinois February 15, 1906	1 James Clendenin Hanna b. 11/21/1848, Randolph County d. East St. Louis, 2/28/1911 m. 1872, Letha A. Wise Henry B. Hanna. See Chart XI. Charles Andrew Hanna b. 1853; Randolph Co., Illinois d. 12/27/1927; Hollywood, Calif. m. 1st Ada Cockran, c. 1881 m. 2d Emma Asbury Wells, 1902 b. 7/26/1866, Jackson Co., Ill. Mary Maria Hanna, b. 2/2/1855 Randolph Co.; d. Oct., 1892, Ava m. 11/25/1880; Ava, Illinois Ebenazer Boyous Burke b. 2/7/1832; d. 12/18/1905 Ben Sims, b. 1857; d. 1874 Nancy Jane Lydia Hanna b. 1859; Randolph County, Illinois d. St. Louis, Mo.; 7/21/1927 m. 1st George W. Killion b. Washington County, Indiana d. East St. Louis, Illinois m. 2d. George Emil Parrott Elizabeth Jackson Hanna b. January, 1861; d. Dec., 1924 m. 10/25/1881; Benjamin Simmons Emily Harriet Hanna b. Kaskaskia, Illinois; 3/3/1867 d. Akron, Ohio; 2/19/1952 m. St. Charles, Mo.; 10/21/1890 Rev. John Lincoln Johnson b. 6/22/1861; d. 8/27/1927	1 George Vincent, b. 12/31/1863 d. Chicago, 1941 m. 1st Ella Garvey; 2d Mrs. K. Rung Charles m. Gertrude Worth Aritta, b. Illinois, 1877 d. East St. Louis, Illinois m. Ernest Vollner, Gray Summit, Mo. Jenith, b. 10/15/1891, E. St. Louis, Ill. m. Tulare, California, 7/14/1936 Stanley J. Clark Alice Pearl, b. c. 1835; d. young; Ava Robert Oswald Burke b. 2/26/1888; Ava, Illinois m. 4/5/1911; Ethel Pelletts Lawrence, b. Ava, Illinois; 7/1/1890 m. St. Louis, 1906; Minnie Lane Walter Alonzo Killion, born 3/12/1879; Ava, Illinois d. St. Louis, Missouri; 12/4/1935 m. 5/20/1903; St. Louis, Missouri Mary Myrtle Reno, b. 10/27/1883 Ottie Lucille Killion, b. Ava, Illinois m. 1900; Jackson County, Illinois George Deininger Laverne Hanna Parrott James C. Simmons Harold, b. 7/4/1891; Adel, Iowa m. Akron, Ohio; 4/17/1937 Eva May Conner Wendell Hanna, b. 6/5/1893 Holt, Michigan; m. Akron, Ohio John Lawrence; b. 12/16/1896 Lake City, Michigan	1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3

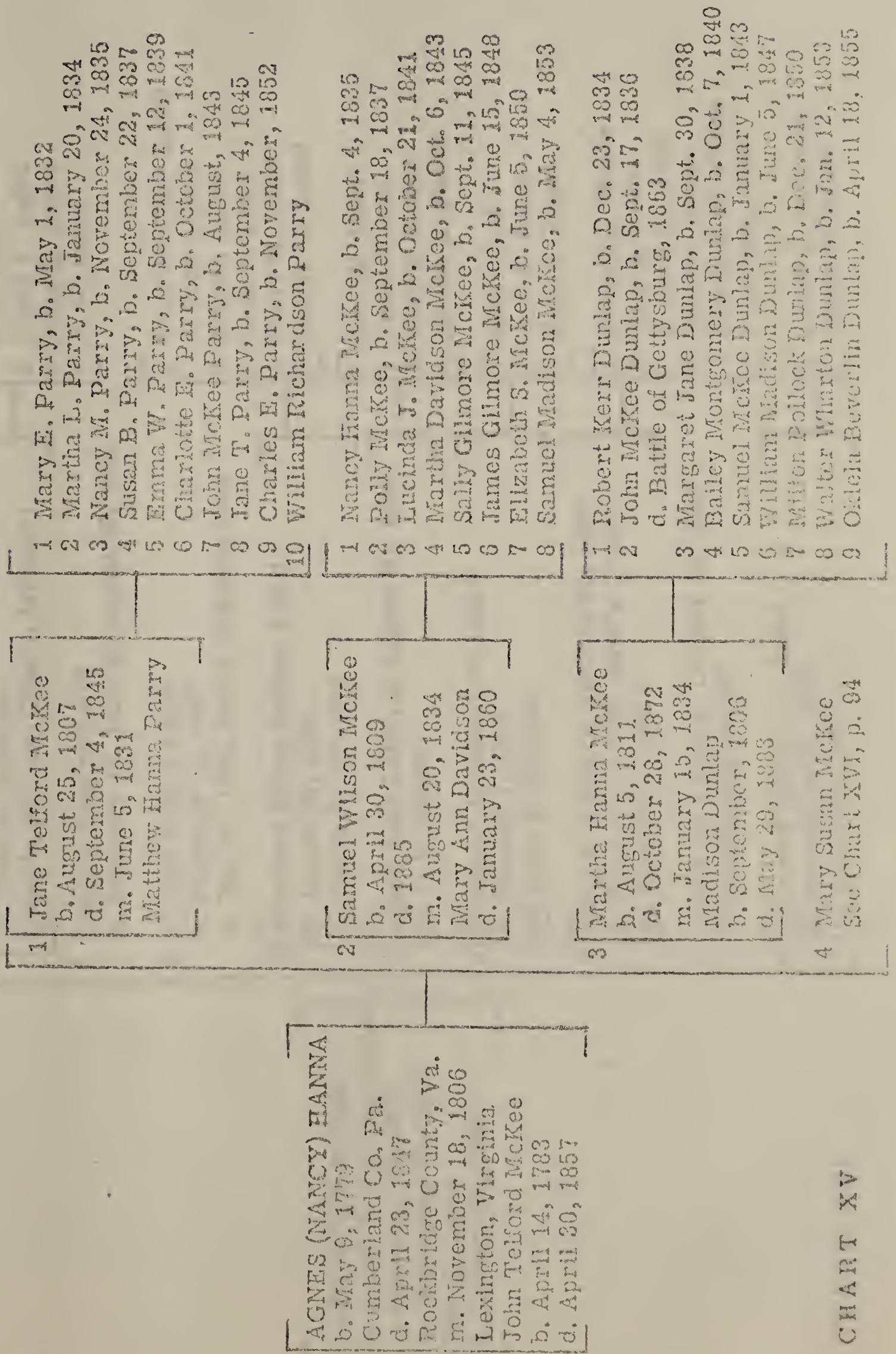


HENRY BILDERBACK HANNA
b. Randolph County, Illinois
October 26, 1850
d. St. Louis, Missouri
July 16, 1921
m. Murphysboro, Illinois
July 6, 1875
Ellen Modglin
b. Ava, Illinois
June 6, 1859
d. Ava, Illinois
November 6, 1937









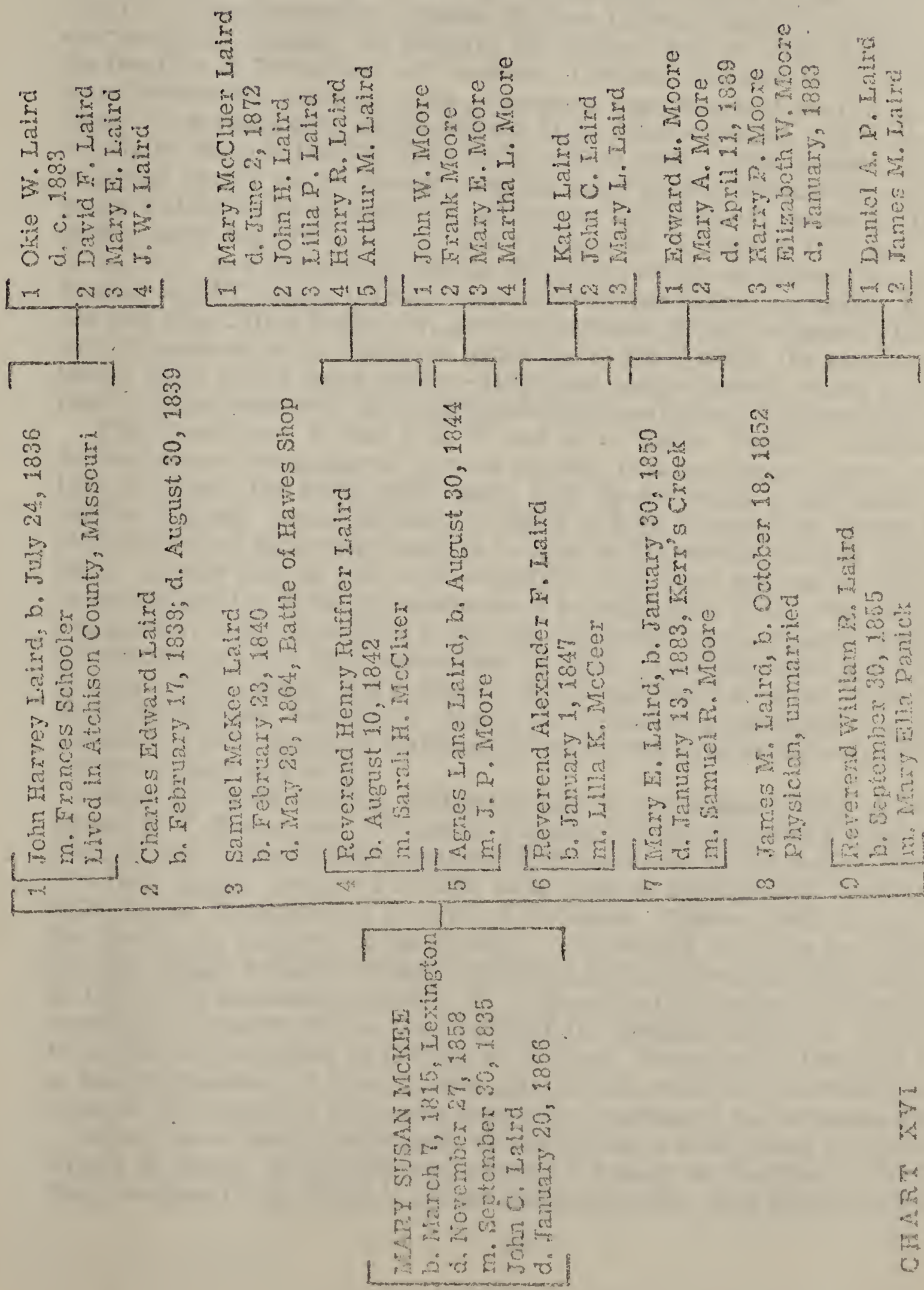


CHART XVI

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

In a paper of this scope, concerned primarily with a rather inconspicuous family, material written directly by or about members of it would, quite naturally, be very meager. The present writer, however, was fortunate in locating several narratives on the Hanna family, the most important of which was the "Autobiographical Sketch of John Calvin Hanna." Gifted with an extraordinary memory for details, Mr. Hanna, who as a boy had lived on the frontier in Tennessee and southern Illinois, recorded in his memoirs many interesting incidents of the pioneering experiences of his family. Because he scrupulously distinguished facts from opinions, his account is unusually valuable from a historian's point of view. Unfortunately, though, he relied solely on his memory and the notes he had collected through the years and made no attempts to supplement his personal knowledge before jotting down his life's sketch. His manuscript, written in 1869 and added to in 1870, was discovered among his papers by his daughter, Mrs. Isabel Thompson, of Chicago, Illinois, some fifteen years after his death. In 1920 his son, John Calvin Hanna, Jr., state supervisor of high schools in Illinois, had copies made of it. Unable to locate the original draft, the author of this thesis used one of these copies—fifty-four single spaced, typed pages—now in the possession of Miss Margaret Morrison Hanna, of Normal, Illinois.

The "Genealogy of the J. E. Y. and M. A. Hanna Family, Compiled by James Edward Young Hanna" proved another valuable family paper. As the title suggests, the work deals more with the genealogy of the family than with its history. One of the older settlers in Pope County, Mr. James E. Y. Hanna received numerous requests to write up his recollections of the 'early days.' It may well be that while complying with these various solicitations he recognized the historic importance of a compilation of the records of his own family, which according to his own statement, was completed after considerable work and correspondence in 1905. Carefully inscribed by hand on eighty-three pages of a notebook, thirty-one pages of which refer to the Hanna family, the "Genealogy" is now the treasured possession of a grandson, Carl Finley Hanna, of Wauchula, Florida, who graciously permitted the writer to make use of it.

Other available articles containing data on the Hanna family written by James E. Y. Hanna are: "Pioneer Families of the Golconda Presbyterian Church" and "Pope County Historical Reminiscences by James E. Y. Hanna." The first paper, prepared in 1899 to be read at the Eightieth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Golconda, Illinois, deals in part with the Hannas as builders of the church. It is printed in full in the HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS published in 1937. The reminiscences of J. E. Y. Hanna on the history of Pope County constitutes Chapter XIX of the HISTORY OF MASSAC COUNTY, ILLINOIS, compiled and published in 1900 by O. J. Page. Proud of his family's share in the development of Pope County, Mr. Hanna took this opportunity to include in his account of the county numerous references to the Hanna family.

More recent family historical efforts include a term paper composed by Albert S. Hanna dated 1928 and entitled "A Study of Hodgville, the Home Neighborhood of My Youth," and an address by Mrs. Ella Hanna McDonald

on the occasion of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Golconda Presbyterian Church, October 21, 1934, printed in the history of the church under the title, "The Hanna Family in the Golconda Church." Both are based largely on the earlier works of John C. and James E. Y. Hanna, previously cited, yet each contains additional facts not related by the older men, but presumably handed down by family tradition. Correspondence with members of the family and the use of questionnaires by the author procured some additional family information, most of it, however, on the later generations.

A search of tombstones yielded only meager returns. In some instances the burying grounds of the members of the family could not be found. This was particularly true of rural areas where the pioneers were laid to rest in the corner of their own land or in the now forsaken graveyard of some abandoned church. The writer, having come across one such cemetery near the Old Bilderback Settlement in Randolph County, Illinois, which is now in the process of being dismantled of its stones, and its graves plowed under by the present owner of the land, is of the opinion that other cemeteries for which she searched in vain have experienced a similar fate. Burying grounds in cities are much better preserved and from such graveyards as the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Cemetery in Lexington, Virginia, and the Gypsum Hill Cemetery in Salina, Kansas, needed information was easily obtained.

Wherever possible county courthouse records were used to check and implement family data. In every state involved in this thesis registrations of births were commenced too late to be of any practical value to the writer. In Illinois, for example, no birth records or death records were kept prior to 1877; in Pennsylvania, prior to 1893; and in Tennessee, before 1908. The death records of Illinois, however, provided information on the date and place of birth, as well as the date and place of death and interment, for those members of the family who died after 1877. Marriage records are accessible for every locality in which the Hanna family resided with the exception of Pennsylvania, where, although there was an early marriage license law, registration was not required until 1885. Marriage records for Guilford County, North Carolina, and Davidson, Sumner, and Wilson counties, Tennessee, are indexed. They record not only the date and names of the parties married but also the names of the person officiating and the bondsmen. These last, who guaranteed the absence of legal disabilities which could prevent the marriage, were usually the prospective husband and the father or another near relative of the bride. Pope County, Illinois, began keeping marriage records in 1822. These volumes are indexed and furnish information on names of the parties married, date of marriage, and the name of the person officiating. The marriage records of Randolph County, Illinois, were started as early as 1809, but have never been officially indexed. However, an index prepared by Mrs. Frank S. Torrens, of Sparta, Illinois, is kept for reference purposes in the office of the county clerk at Chester. Probate records were especially helpful to the writer because they listed the date of death, names of the heirs of the deceased, and an inventory of the personal and real property of the parties involved. All states required the original will to be filed at the county courthouse. These are also copied in will books. Records of probate proceedings are also available for persons who died intestate.

Land grants and deeds revealed the place of residence of both the grantor

and grantee and with the exception of deeds in South Carolina, the name of the wife of the grantor and grantee. The original documents were kept by the grantee. They were also recorded at the courthouse on a voluntary basis, but because of the trouble and expense involved, many deeds were never registered. A complicating factor in the search for the land records of Tennessee resulted from the fact that while some of North Carolina's land grants in Tennessee are to be found in the files of the various county courthouses, others are on file in the State Archives of Tennessee, War Memorial Building, Nashville, Tennessee. Thus the author located one land grant in Knox County Courthouse, Knoxville, Tennessee, and another in the state archives at Nashville despite the fact that both of these grants were issued on the same day by the same agency for adjoining plots of land in Hawkins County. The majority of Illinois land grants were made by the United States government. Records of these grants are in the custody of the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C. Since practically all the land in Tennessee was granted to the original owners by the State of North Carolina, it was laid out according to the land laws of that state which called for a description of the land surveyed in "words portraying distances, remarkable places crossed or touched by the lines of survey, or bordering water courses." Rocks, trees, and the names of the owners of adjoining land were used in the deeds to locate the land. Consequently unless the land bordered a creek or some other permanent boundary mark, its exact location is now difficult to determine from the description on the deed at the courthouse. On the other hand references to land location in Pope County deeds are very clear, Illinois land having been surveyed by the system of townships and ranges set up by the Ordinance of 1785 for the Northwest Territory.

The records and publications of the Presbyterian churches in Virginia and Illinois of which the Hannas were members have been rich sources of data on the family. In 1923 the Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Virginia, published in its weekly newspaper, the SABBATH SCHOOL NEWS, a series of historical articles entitled "A Brief History of the Lexington Presbyterian Church." The issues bearing reference to the Hanna family were graciously lent to the writer by the present pastor. In 1937 the HISTORY OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GOLCONDA, ILLINOIS appeared. In it are printed the following articles which pertain in some way to the Hanna family: "Record Book of the First Session of the Church," containing an account of the organization of the church, a list of charter members, appointment of elders, dismissals, and deaths; "Charter Members of the Golconda Church and Their Work in the Church"; "George H. Hanna," a reprint of a newspaper article by Mrs. C. P. Bozman, found in the scrapbook of Mrs. Agnes S. Crawford, a daughter of George H. Hanna; "Letter from Mrs. Agnes S. Crawford"; "Early Missionary Spirit of the Golconda Church" by Theodore S. McCoy; "Memories of the Elders With Whom I Have Served" by Judge D. G. Thompson; and a complete membership roll of the church. The records of Pleasant Ridge Presbyterian Church in Randolph County, Illinois, of which James H. Hanna was a member from its organization until his death in 1860, were not located. The church has been closed for some years. Histories and session records of the early Presbyterian congregations in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, Pennsylvania, of which the Hannas were members are available at the Presbyterian Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Newspapers as a source of information have been very disappointing for two reasons: first, the dirth of local news in the earlier issues, which as a rule were devoted almost exclusively to foreign and national news items; and secondly, the disappearance through the years of many of the newspaper files. According to B. F. Harlow who has made an exhaustive search in extant issues of the ROCKBRIDGE REPOSITORY and the LEXINGTON NEWS LETTER AND WESTERN VIRGINIA TELEGRAPH, pioneer newspapers of Lexington, Virginia, none of the sheets that have been preserved date back to the period with which this thesis is concerned. However, a special bi-centennial edition of the LEXINGTON GAZETTE published in 1938 to commemorate the founding of Rockbridge County, Virginia contains a reprint of an article on the Hanna family taken from the scrapbook of Mrs. W. W. Dunlap, a descendant of Matthew Hanna. A fairly complete file of the KNOXVILLE GAZETTE, which was first printed in 1791, and of the TENNESSEE GAZETTE, which originated at Nashville in 1797, are in the custody of the Tennessee State Historical Society and State Archives at Nashville. A few minor items of interest on the Hanna family were found in these papers. A newspaper for Pope County was not printed until 1858, when the GOLCONDA WEEKLY HERALD was commenced. Clippings from it and from its successor, the GOLCONDA HERALD-ENTERPRISE, containing the obituaries of George H., Agnes, and James Edward Young Hanna have been found in the collection of Judge R. Gerald Trampe, of Golconda.

Population schedules have been another source of information and verification for the writer. The first federal census of the United States was accomplished in 1790. Unfortunately the returns for Virginia, parts of North Carolina, and of Tennessee for the years 1790, 1800, and 1810 were destroyed by the British during the War of 1812. An attempt has been made to supply the deficiency by copying the tax lists of that period. The combined schedules for the year 1790 have been published by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census. A copy of the 1820 census for Tennessee has been privately copied by Martha Lou Houston and appears in mimeograph form. Illinois census returns for the years 1818 and 1820 have been printed by the Illinois Historical Society in volumes XXIV and XXVI of the Society's COLLECTIONS. The National Archives, Washington, D. C., makes available to the public for genealogical and historical purposes the federal census records up to 1880 inclusive. The first five census schedules--1790 to 1840--list only the name of the head of the family and the number of males and females classified by age groups and the number of slaves. Beginning with the census for 1850, however, each individual member of the household is recorded by name, and the age, occupation, state or country of birth of each is registered. In the 1880 census the birthplace of the parents of heads of families is also given, although strange as it may seem, the names of these parents are not given.

The historical notes on Pope County collected by Judge R. Gerald Trampe in preparation for his contemplated history of Pope County, Illinois, which should appear in print within a year or two were most valuable to the writer. The New York Historical Society is the repository for the notes of the late Charles A. Hanna relative to the Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania and in particular to the Hanna family there. Only a cursory examination was made of this material. Valuable data might unfold before him who can spare the time to study the eighteen drawers of 3 x 5 cards and twenty-five volumes of typewritten records in this collection.

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100 THE HANNA FAMILY IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT

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24

